



Daily Report

Latin America

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Cuba

Castro Says U.S. Maneuvers Closely Observed

*FL0205105790 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1042 GMT 2 May 90*

[From the "Haciendo Radio" program]

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has met with trade union members from several countries invited to the festivities marking 1 May. He told them that the country is organizing itself and that the necessary measures are being taken to prepare for any attempt at a surprise attack. The leader of the Cuban revolution said that the 1 May parade was a response to the threats of the imperialists so they can see how little their maneuvers scare Cuba. He warned that Cuba is closely following the U.S. maneuvers.

Regarding the television aggression, Fidel said the Yankee administration must be very irritated at not being able to attain its goal. He added that Cuba has more than enough resources to respond to each of the stages of its escalation.

During his meeting with the trade union members, Fidel analyzed the meteorological factors that have affected sugar production, and he stressed that sugar workers need to make a special effort to finish the harvest and prepare the next one without disregarding their defense tasks. We are experiencing an exceptional situation that did not exist 10 years ago, he said. We are experiencing an exceptional period in international policy, which is very dangerous for Cuba, but we will multiply [as heard] ourselves, Fidel said.

Cuban Shield Maneuvers Begin 2 May

*FL0205010590 Havana Television Service
in Spanish 0010 GMT 2 May 90*

["Note" from the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Minfar]

[Text] As was announced last Sunday [29 April] regarding the large maneuvers directed against Cuba which the U.S. Armed Forces is conducting, and as part of our people's preparedness for defense, the Cuban Shield maneuvers will begin on 2 May. They will include several exercises of chiefs and General Staff members [jefes y estados mayores] as well as of the defense system in various areas of the national territory.

Units of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] regular troops, the Territorial Troops Militia, and Production and Defense Brigades will participate in the maneuvers. For this reason, different types of combat equipment movement will be observed and explosions will be heard as a result of mock shooting and the characteristic sound of our fighter planes as they break the sound barrier.

Signed, Minfar.

Press Coverage Viewed

*PA0105220490 Havana International Service
in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 May 90*

["What the Cuban Press Has To Say" feature by Vivian and Manuel Somoza]

[Text] The afternoon newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE is truly symbolic of the current times on our island. On its front page it features a photograph of a U.S. Air Force B-52 strategic bomber dropping bombs, and warns that the United States is carrying out very dangerous military maneuvers almost within sight of this island.

On the same page, it carries a photograph of Silvio Rodriguez singing before 80,000 Havana residents in the country's largest open-air stadium. In addition to these two items, other news highlighted by Monday's [30 April] local press illustrate the ways in which Cuban socialism is developing.

During this program's newscast segment, we gave details on a memorandum issued by the Armed Forces Ministry warning the local and international public about the particular danger posed by the current U.S. military maneuvers off the Cuban coasts almost within sight of Havana residents. However, let us underscore what the memorandum says between the lines.

GRANMA points out today that the U.S. military display is taking place following the changes in Eastern Europe when the Warsaw Pact is virtually nonexistent, which is tantamount to saying that there is no danger now of an attack against the United States. In addition, the maneuvers are taking place at a time when detente between the United States and the Soviet Union is growing; when the North Americans have established a government close to them in Panama; and when a pro-U.S. administration is in power in Nicaragua following the defeat of the Sandinists; in other words, when the only headache left to the North Americans appears to be the Cubans' sovereign decision to go on along their independent path.

Therefore, given the circumstances, what is the reason for this military display? You, our friends, can draw your own conclusions. The Pentagon says these are routine maneuvers. However, for the leading analysis in the Cuban press, what this means is more pressure on the island, in addition to the television broadcasts out of Washington and the increasingly aggressive statements by the White House against Havana, at a time when governments like the Canadian Government are calling for a thaw in Cuban-U.S. relations and when administrations like that of Carlos Andres Perez are publicly telling Mr. Bush that dialogue, not force, is required in the region now.

Fidel Castro Presides Over May Day Parade

FL0105165990

[Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Radio and Television Services in Spanish at 1306 GMT on 1 May begins

live coverage of a military parade in Revolution Square in Havana City marking the 100th anniversary of the International Day of Workers. The opening shots show Fidel Castro; the members of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], Jorge Lezcano, Vilma Espin, Antonio Machado Ventura, Jorge Risquet; and Cuban Workers Federation [CTC] Secretary General Pedro Ross Leal standing to observe the parade. At 1306 GMT, TV announcer Manolo Ortega introduces the parade by saying that our combative people are united to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the International Day of the Workers. He further adds that the diplomatic corps, party representatives, revolutionary organizations, war heroes, and international combatants are all present at the event.

At 1307 GMT Pedro Ross begins to speak. In his speech, Ross refers to the Fourth PCC Congress. He says the speeches made by Fidel Castro give us our direction. Ross goes on to say that the fatherland calls on the unity of all Cubans to confront the imperialists' efforts against the revolution. He elaborates on the social and economic projects taking place in Cuba. Ross further says that we are confident in workers of all the world and we appreciate their solidarity. He adds that we greet them all and express our gratitude, especially our Latin American brothers. Ross adds that we appreciate the solidarity of the Soviet people. At this point, Ross notes that the imperialists are trying in vain to impose a TV signal on them, which thanks to their professionals and technicians has become an electronic Giron. He goes on to say that when the enemy threatens us by its closeness under the pretext of military maneuvers, we warn we are capable of defending ourselves against any direct intervention. At 1320 GMT Ross continues by saying we march with the founder of the national independence party of our time, the forger of our unity, Comrade Fidel! Ross concludes his speech at 1321 GMT.

At 1324 GMT radio and TV go out of network.

At 1324 Castro is shown observing parade with binoculars. The camera provides a wide shot of paraders. Hundreds of construction workers are shown passing the parade area at the Jose Marti Monument from where Fidel Castro is observing the parade.

At 1326 GMT Manolo Ortega says that the parade shows the cohesiveness and unity of our people. He further notes that they are showing their faithfulness to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, to our party, and to Fidel. At this time, the marchers are heard singing the national anthem.

At 1329 GMT cameras cut to the Villa Clara parade. The announcers inform viewers that there are more than 120,000 workers in the parade. Cameras show signs saying: "Long live 1 May!" and "We love socialism."

At 1332 GMT coverage of the Havana parade resumes. The announcer says that there are foreign political

representatives from Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and other countries. The video shows children riding on top of a tank.

At 1339 GMT coverage of the Camaguey 1 May parade begins. The video shows the students attending the Camilo Cienfuegos Military Vocational Schools marching in uniform. At 1340 GMT the cameras return to live coverage of the parade in Havana.

At 1359 GMT the announcer says the parade takes up "blocks and blocks." Wide-angle shots show that the entire street is crowded with marchers. At 1408 GMT the video shows a sign in the shape of a TV on top of a truck. In addition the cameras follow the parade route of a float in the shape of a blimp which says: "You cannot see a thing"—a play on words for "No se TV nada." The crowd can be seen applauding as the blimp float passes by.

At 1425 GMT cameras go to Holguin for parade coverage. Video shows Tele Cristal workers carrying a sign against "tele-aggression." At 1427 GMT coverage of the Havana parade resumes. The announcer says that at this time more than 120,000 people have marched in this parade. At 1445 GMT video shows "doves of peace" being released. The camera shows another blimp float which says: "Fear does not eat here." At 1450 GMT the video shows Fidel Castro speaking with Roberto Robaina, leader of the Union of Young Communists, at the base of the Jose Marti Monument. At 1457 GMT the video shows Fidel Castro and Roberto Robaina waving to 10,000 marching students.

At 1502 GMT the announcers says that close to 500,000 Havana residents participated in this parade and it is estimated that 3 million workers paraded throughout the country. At 1506 GMT the video shows members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, in uniform, beginning to march. The band is heard playing the 26 July anthem. The cameras show Fidel Castro viewing the troops through binoculars. At 1517 GMT the video shows Fidel Castro waving goodbye as he departs. Live coverage of the parade ends at 1519 GMT and the cameras return to their studios at 1520 GMT.

Live coverage of the parade did not show any military hardware.

CTC Secretary General Speaks

FL0105150990 Havana Domestic Radio and Television Services in Spanish 1307 GMT 1 May 90

[Speech by Workers Federation, CTC, Secretary General Pedro Ross Leal at the Workers Day celebrations in Havana's Revolution Square on 1 May—live]

[Text] Workers, compatriots all: One hundred years have passed since the founding of International Workers Day, which is the major celebration of workers throughout the world. Our nation has the historic privilege of being among the countries that commemorated this day for the first time in 1890. With today's demonstrations, the Cuban workers and people throughout our nation

express once more their strength, unity, and support for the revolution, the party, and Comrade Fidel. [applause]

This massive demonstration in Havana has taken on additional significance since the residents of the capital, with their support for the rectification process and the successes obtained in various tasks, have made themselves worthy of hosting the central ceremony for 26 July. That is why, in front of the hundreds of thousands of Havana residents present here, we congratulate them warmly. [applause]

On an occasion like this, we proclaim to the world that we are deeply proud of our work and that just as we are willing to improve and enrich it, we will be capable of defending it at any cost. We are living at an unprecedented time because we are progressing firmly in the rectification process, with the commitment to carry the revolution forward. We have a clear vision and a well-defined development strategy for this. The call for the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and the speeches by Comrade Fidel in recent months have defined our course.

This is why we can reaffirm today in the name of all the workers, the commitment to put all our intelligence, experience, and enthusiasm at the service of coming up with fresh and creative ideas about the numerous issues submitted for our consideration by the party with a view to the historic fourth congress, in a genuinely democratic framework and with all of our people. The call is an example of the party's political will to continue expanding the rectification process. It is the continuation of a revolutionary policy and method, a work style that must take root in all sectors of our society so we can continue to progress.

The nation now demands the unity of all those who feel Cuban to confront the worsening of the imperialists' siege of the revolution, unity to come out with flying colors from any attack, unity to continue to develop in spite of the economic difficulties. These feelings were strongly expressed at the 16th congress of the CTC [Cuban Workers Federation], the same united, strong CTC of Lazaro Pena, Aracelio Iglesias, and Jesus Menendez. [applause]

The Cuban working class' determination to fight is expressed in the creative work of the entire country, its institutions, to efficiently make a reality of the major economic and social goals. Present here are workers from all the unions, which are an inexhaustible source of initiative and creativity, whose potential is unlimited. Under the circumstances the country is currently experiencing, they have the responsibility of carrying out—in addition to the great tasks set forth in the call for the party congress—the broad program approved in the resolutions of the 16th CTC congress held in January.

We have undertaken these tasks with the principle that we are continuing in congress. We have to give special attention to the battle of the sugar harvest, to overcome the difficulties that have caused shortfalls in meeting the

production plan, and the month of May is decisive in this regard. At the same time, we must ensure the preparations for the next harvest. Moreover, we must raise our participation in all the tasks concerned with the food program, which is one of the country's fundamental goals at this time. We must also make our determined contribution to building housing and social projects, particularly major investments to promote economic development; such as biotechnology, the pharmaceutical and medical-equipment industry, microelectronics, tourism, and the design and construction of steelworking-industry equipment; as well as resolutely supporting the rapid introduction and spread of scientific and technical advances in the production process.

Our goal in the struggle for these important aims is a union movement that is the main guardian of the interests and resources in the hands of the workers, capable of successfully handling the objective difficulties and eradicating everything that hinders or limits our actions. This is the labor policy and work that we need from the base level, from every work place, to be able to say we are a dynamic and ever more effective and revolutionary force. At the same time, we must maintain an ever more active participation in the military preparation of the entire people. We can feel satisfied about this, but, for it to become better and better, we should not stop working on it.

Given the complex situation in the world today, Cuba's example has taken on special significance. We rely on the workers of the entire world and we feel and observe their solidarity at close range. May our greetings and thanks reach all of them today, especially our brothers in our America, Latin America. [applause]

To the working class of the USSR, on the eve of the commemoration of the 45th anniversary of the defeat of fascism and the 30th anniversary of the resumption of relations between the USSR and Cuba, we express our gratitude for the aid they have given us during these years. Our people deeply appreciate the solidarity the Soviet people have shown us and feel satisfied that they can reciprocate to a certain degree through the decision to receive the children injured by the Chernobyl accident.

Today, when the imperialists, in spite of international repudiation, are trying in vain to impose television broadcasts on us—which thanks to the intelligence and efforts of our professionals and technicians have become an electronic Bay of Pigs for them—when the enemy dangerously threatens us by increasing its military presence near our territory under the pretext of military maneuvers, we warn once more that we have sufficient capabilities and assets to defend ourselves from any direct attack; that our people are prepared, trained, and well-armed. [applause] Above all, we have in our rich arsenal a weapon against which the most sophisticated combat equipment can do nothing. This is courage, good morale, and the unshakable determination to win. Let our enemies know that they will never be able to take us by surprise! [applause]

Now, let us again close ranks in this square. Let us march as one man before the statue of our national hero, workers, young people, students, men and women; with his ideas in their hearts, and on their foreheads the star that illumines and kills! It was precisely Jose Marti who founded a single party to fight for the nation's independence against the rising U.S. imperialism, which was already giving signs of its contempt for the peoples of our America. Let us also march with the founder of the party of national and social independence of our age, the one who forged our unity, Comrade Fidel! [applause]

Forward, Cubans! The square is ours, as the streets and every small, remote corner of the nation are. Let us advance, flags held high, with the same determination with which we march towards the future! Socialism or death, fatherland or death, we will win! [applause]

Honduran Delegation Attends

*FL0205012590 Havana Television Service
in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 May 90*

[Text] The delegation from the Republic of Honduras visiting our country met this afternoon with Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers; and Juan Escalona Reguera, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government.

The delegation was headed by Rodolfo Irias Navas, president of the National Congress of the Central American country, who said he felt very good in Cuba, where he has found the same wish to strengthen friendship relations and the common interest in establishing exchanges. The delegation composed of deputies and government figures was a guest at the dais during the main ceremony marking May Day.

[Begin Irias recording] It was a truly grand parade. We were able to see thousands and thousands of citizens of different ages who passed by the dais and expressed their affection to the chief of state, President Fidel Castro. The truth is that we believe the parade was very well organized and have a very good impression of it. [end recording]

Almeida Gives Castro Message to Ugandan President

*FL0205020590 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 2325 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Today in Kampala, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni received a message sent by Cuban President Fidel Castro. Fidel's message was delivered by Cuban Vice President Juan Almeida Bosque.

Almeida met with President Museveni and with Ugandan First Deputy Prime Minister Eriya Kategaya. The Cuban leader informed President Museveni about the results of the meeting held by the representatives of the two countries regarding bilateral relations.

Museveni sent greetings to President Fidel Castro and reiterated his country's willingness to increase bilateral

trade with Cuba. Museveni also expressed thanks for Cuba's cooperation in the Ugandan process of national reconstruction. Museveni and Almeida also exchanged views about world affairs issues.

The Ugandan president asserted that the assistance Cuba has given to Africa is very important. Juan Almeida Bosque will conclude his visit to Uganda tomorrow, Wednesday, 2 May.

Rosales del Toro Ends Visit to Beijing

*FL0105175390 Havana Television Service
in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Relations between the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] have a brilliant future of cooperation, chief of the PRC General Staff Chi Haotian stated today. This high-ranking Chinese official today said goodbye in Beijing to Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, chief of the FAR General Staff, who headed a Cuban military delegation that visited the PRC and the DPRK. During their stay in China, the Cuban visitors talked with General Chi Haotian, Defense Minister Qin Jiwei, and toured places of interest.

Inter-Caribbean Affairs

Rights Group To Monitor Haiti, Guyana Elections

*FL0105180790 Bridgetown CANA in English
1646 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Freeport, Bahamas, May 1, CANA—The regional human rights organisation, Caribbean Rights, has ended a three-day meeting here with delegates mandating the body to monitor future general elections in Guyana and Haiti. The group has also agreed to mobilise the support of Caribbean Community (Caricom) governments in ensuring free and fair elections in both countries. Delegates to the fifth annual conference of the seven-member human rights network said the election monitoring was "essential" within the framework of a broader programme on "democracy and the right to self-determination."

It said "there appears to be renewed hope for democratic progress and the observance of human rights in Haiti after the ouster of General Prosper Avril and the establishment of a civilian-led interim government representative of a broad cross-section of the Haitian society...."

A unanimously approved resolution urged Caricom governments to "support the aspirations of the Haitian people to free, democratic elections, and to condemn the continuing use of violence by forces loyal to the old regimes." Haitians are likely to vote in local government, parliamentary, and presidential elections later this year.

The meeting also gave "its total support" to initiatives to involve Caricom governments in "responding positively" to monitoring upcoming elections in Guyana.

The request came from the organisation's affiliate, the Guyana Human Rights Association (GHRA), which is currently involved in arrangements to have parliamentary and presidential elections in Guyana monitored by regional and international observer missions. Guyanese are due to go to the polls no later than April 1991.

Caribbean Rights said that it wanted Caricom governments to send representatives on "a preliminary visit to examine the electoral laws and practices in Guyana," prior to the actual monitoring of the polls. The group also passed a resolution calling for "a cessation of the personal attacks" by the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) in Guyana on the GHRA's secretary Michael McCormack, who is also the executive secretary of Caribbean Rights.

Discussions on police brutality in a number of Caribbean states, including Jamaica, Guyana, and Puerto Rico, were based on reports received from affiliates.

At the request of the Jamaica Council for Human Rights, the meeting urged the government of Prime Minister Michael Manley "to establish a commission of inquiry into the activities and conduct of members of the security forces, in particular the police, and to implement without delay adequate measures for the supervision and discipline of the security forces in relation to human rights abuses."

The meeting approved a long-term programme to promote penal reform in the Caribbean region, following the findings of a 1989 study for the organisation by British penal reform expert Vivien Stern. The Stern Report was formally launched last weekend by Caribbean Rights as a publication entitled: "Deprived of Their Liberty." It is to be made available to governments, prison officials, and to regional and international organisations with "a concern about overcrowded prisons and in ensuring humanitarian conditions in prisons."

Caribbean Rights said that the problems of drug abuse and drug-trafficking also engaged the attention of the meeting. It expressed concern about "draconian features of some recent anti-drugs legislation and the likelihood of the provisions in some legislation being abused by the authorities for narrow, partisan purposes."

The meeting gave "further consideration to the most desirable and practical means of linking access to legal aid to a programme for abolition of the death penalty."

Barbados

Acting Governor General Husbands Sworn In

FL0105215590 Bridgetown CANA in English
2124 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 1, CANA—A Barbados high court judge, Clifford Husbands, was sworn in Tuesday [1 May] as acting governor-general. Acting

Chief Justice Elliot Belgrave administered the oath of office at Government House.

Justice Husbands will act until May 25, when he will be replaced by Chief Justice Sir Denys Williams, returning from leave. Governor General Sir Hugh Springer, a former trade union leader and educator, left office Monday [30 April]. Sir Hugh, 76, was appointed in 1984.

He will be replaced on June 6 by Dame Nita Barrow, Barbados' ambassador to the United Nations. Dame Nita will be Barbados' first female head of state. Sir Hugh, who has had health problems, said he and his wife were leaving Government House "with sadness, remembering the love with which we were greeted from the start and which has maintained us until now."

Dominican Republic

President Defends Current Economic Policy

FL0105190590 Santo Domingo Radio-Television
Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 1600 GMT
1 May 90

["Message" from President Joaquin Balaguer in Santo Domingo on 1 May—read by announcer]

[Text] I think the major problem facing Dominican workers is unemployment. Therefore, when I began this term of office in August 1986, I set in motion a vast plan of public construction, not to have the glory of being the president who has built the most in the history of the Republic—as some critics of my government's actions have said—but as the only way to rapidly rehabilitate the economy and provide jobs vital to the survival of the working class. This policy, which has been so challenged by sectors who do not depend for their subsistence on the sale of their labor, has created jobs for more than 250,000 people in construction alone.

I also began the establishment of new free zones and the expansion of the existing ones which have created about 350,000 additional jobs to date, and I have planned the establishment of new free zones which will significantly increase the use of Dominican workers.

Given the dilemma of unemployment or moderate inflation, I have chosen the latter with the assurance that after consolidating the dynamics of progress and growth begun by the government I head, the country will be in a position to have private enterprise gradually generate the jobs that up to now the government has had to create.

In this regard, if I continue as president of the Republic, I propose to invest even more public funds in social benefits for the working populace, such as free education, public health, low-cost apartments and housing, food and medicine at fair prices, and wage increases in proportion to the growing cost of living.

So today, 1 May, International Workers Day, I would like to draw the attention of all Dominican workers to

reflecting seriously on whether they want this policy that offers more and more jobs for the working class to continue, or if on the contrary, they prefer a return to the unemployment and paralyzation we have been fighting since 1986.

[Signed] Joaquin Balaguer, Santo Domingo, National District, 1 May 1990

Unions Demand Better Labor, Social Conditions

FL0105184390 Santo Domingo Radio-Television
Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 1600 GMT
1 May 90

[Text] The Autonomous Labor Movement Coordinating Board, which includes seven of the country's union federations, has demanded from the government better labor and social conditions for Dominican workers. The petition, contained in a document that is part of the International Workers Day activities, specifies that there should be wage readjustments, reductions in the prices of the products that make up the family market basket, an increase in national production, and a revision of the current labor code. The union federations also ask the government to show goodwill so the tripartite dialogue will become a reality. The Autonomous Labor Movement Coordinating Board is made up of the Independent Workers Federation, Majority Workers Federation, National Workers Confederation, General Workers Union, and Autonomist Classist Labor Confederation, among others.

Grenada

Brizan Says Administration Impressed Aid Donors

FL0105184590 Bridgetown CANA in English
1612 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, May 1, CANA—Grenada's Finance Minister George Brizan said on Tuesday [1 May] that he is confident aid donors would be sympathetic to the needs of the island within the next eight months. Brizan spoke with Canaradio by phone from St. George's, after returning from Washington and a meeting of the Caribbean Group for Co-Operation in Economic Development, a Western aid forum.

"The donors were very much impressed with the seriousness of the administration.... Obviously they would be looking very closely at our performance during the next six to eight months and once they are reasonably satisfied, I think we will be back in the donor's camp," Brizan told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

Brizan said Grenada did not seek financial assistance at the Washington meeting, but advised aid donors of "the nature of the government's debt, the arrears of the (debt) servicing, and some of our immediate financial commitments." The Washington meeting ended with tentative pledges from donor countries and institutions to cover a

financing gap of U.S. 467 million dollars for six countries of the region in the next two years.

Brizan said the new Grenada administration would experience a deficit of EC [Eastern Caribbean] 11 million dollars (one EC dollar = 37 U.S. cents) on the 1990 budget presented to Parliament last month. He said the deficit was due to the payment this year of a number of outstanding bills which were due to have been settled last year. He said claims in the treasury alone stood at 6.3 million dollars.

Haiti

Public Prosecutor on Problems Facing Judiciary

FL0105190190 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole
in French 1600 GMT 30 April 90

[Italicized passages are recorded]

[Text] In an interview granted Radio Metropole, the head of the Department of the Public Prosecutor Bayard Vincent was critical of the problems the Haitian judiciary is facing, particularly the Army and Police's lack of collaboration with the judicial apparatus. Nancy Roc, Metropole reporter, spoke with him.

[Roc] In an interview granted Radio Metropole, Public Prosecutor Vincent reiterated to us his desire to take care of the nation's judicial affairs properly.

Bayard Vincent told us: I am ready to receive any and all denunciations and complaints from all victims. All they have to do is come to me. I am ready to give them satisfaction at my level. However, how is one going to protect victims signing accusations or denunciations against notorious criminals who are armed and still circulating freely? I must assure their security, as I must assure my own. However, I must do it by addressing myself to those whose job it is to provide such security for us.

Thus said the Public Prosecutor, who admits that collaboration by the Army and the Police is not satisfactory.

[Vincent] *I must say, frankly, that the Army's collaboration is not always satisfactory. I mean, often we send arrest warrants and the warrants are not always acted upon. In fact, last week I issued a arrest warrant for a certain (Rodrigue Mondestine) and a certain Willy Jean—two names implicated in the Saint Jean Bosco affair along with the name of Elysee Jean-Francois. However, up to the present, nothing has been done. And yet, [repeats himself] and yet, lawyers have come to see me regarding (Rodrigue Mondestine's), you see? Even though he has not yet been brought in.*

[Roc] Mr. Prosecutor, how, in view of this lack of collaboration from the Army, can the security of the people bringing charges against criminals be assured?

[Vincent] *What you say was so greatly noticed by the members of the human rights commission that visited*

Haiti last week that they even proposed to the minister of justice that persons making denunciations, or the victims or plaintiffs, be moved to another state, you understand? So their security could be guaranteed. That was a suggestion, you understand. A suggestion. We ourselves understood this suggestion well, and we also appreciated it for it was a good one. Therefore, we are waiting for plaintiffs to come before us, and should their security ever be threatened, well, at that point the Ministries of Justice and Interior, the Army, and the Department of the Public Prosecutor would know what to expect. Because I must tell you that in this position we are in, we too must guarantee our security. We must assure everyone's security, the security of society in general. However, as you know, the judiciary cannot function properly without security, without support from the police authorities.

[Roc] *Yes, but you talk about guaranteeing security for these people by moving them to some other area. However, how are you going to guarantee security if, to begin with, the Army does not cooperate?*

[Vincent] *Well, at that point we will ask the Army to do its duty, you see. And if it does not do its duty, we will clearly have to yield to the facts.*

[Roc] *What facts?*

[Vincent] *The facts that will have become evident. The facts that we will have noted.*

[Roc] Furthermore, regarding the existence of films—particularly on the 29 November massacre—the public prosecutor told us he did not know anything about that. Vincent added: However, if such films exist, I could then take measures, without having to have someone file a complaint, but still with the support of the Police.

A police which is not making the job easy for Mr. Vincent! As in the case of Paul Joseph and (Quesner) Pongnon, the younger brother of the former major [Isidore Pongnon], implicated in the Saint Jean Bosco massacre.

[Vincent] *There is a fact that I find, up to the present, troubling. When I arrived here a month ago, I heard talk of arresting Paul Joseph and (Quesner) Pongnon. However, there has since been a kind of void surrounding this arrest for the police to this day have never yet said anything to us about it. We know full well that the name of (Quesner) Pongnon, brother of former major Isidore Pongnon, is among the names of people who have been arrested. However, neither Paul Joseph nor (Quesner) Pongnon have as yet been sent to us.*

[Roc] *Have you tried to meet with the Police regarding this matter? Have you conducted an investigation?*

[Vincent] *I tried to talk to Major Clerjeune about this matter, however, Maj. Clerjeune's response was very evasive. An evasive response.*

[Roc] *What exactly do you mean?*

[Vincent] *I mean, he did not seem to be totally clear. It was as if, according to him, the matter was still at a level higher than himself.*

[Roc] Last, regarding the 29 November massacre, we asked Vincent if the government as a moral authority could not, for example, serve as plaintiff in proceedings against the criminals who set fire to institutions belonging to the government, such as the CEP [Provisional Electoral Council] headquarters.

In my opinion, this is perfectly natural—answered the Public Prosecutor. However, one wonders if the government will be bringing suit against itself for it has allegedly been reported that these fires were caused by people who personified the government—end quote. [begin quote not indicated]

Article Analyzes 'New Generation' Document

FL0105174990 Port-au-Prince LE MATIN in French
27 Apr 90 No 29,940 pp 1, 6

[Article by Huguette Herard: "The Other Side of the Story"]

[Excerpts] Some 50 citizens, some of whom have claimed to be Duvalierists, this week put out a four-page document ["A New Generation's Appeal to the National Conscience"] in which they affirm their existence as a political group while denouncing other groups as being "minority groups" [groupuscules] that "sap the foundations of the democratic state." What attracts one's attention in this manifesto, above and beyond the intentions affirmed, are the instances of deliberate lack of precision, the voluntary omissions, and the dogmatic premises prejudicial to the credibility of the document. In any case, the discussion has been launched. [passage omitted]

Regarding the fundamental demand for participation expressed by this "new generation"—for that is how the signers of this document define themselves—it is not a personal demand but rather one that has been echoed for a long time now by the moderates of the new political generation. This new political generation has on several occasions extended its hand to the "non-massacrer" Duvalierists on the condition that they renounce violence and accept the rules of the democratic game. The offer was made. An answer was awaited. Here today is the answer in this proclamation of combat meriting analysis.

The Blame

Broaching the topic of the "massacres," the champions of the "new generation" become impatient, issuing a veritable summons to act: "Why do people refuse to designate individually or by name the authors of certain reprehensible acts—acts for which people suggest an entire class of men be held responsible? Why do people refuse to draw up an exhaustive list of, and specify the

nature of, the crimes (political, economic) for which the entire country is demanding justice?"

Aside from their challenging tone, these two questions express two things. The first is that the authors of this document acknowledge that Duvalierism—though this name is discreetly absent from the text—is responsible for horrors from which they appear to wish to withdraw their support; for further on in the document they refuse the generalization of the concept of "blame." According to them, to give "blame" a collective dimension is to render it "unpunishable."

Second, they wish clearly to give to understand that the complainants, described as "phony dispensers of justice," lack the courage to designate those at fault, or lack proof. The accuser then becomes the accused. "The moment has come to denounce these phony dispensers of justice who are doing their utmost to make the blame collective—and therefore unpunishable—solely to shelter from it their own, intellectual authors and privileged beneficiaries of these crimes."

The accusation is a big one: the victim becomes the "intellectual author" of the Duvalierist crimes. This is a reversal of meaning that we have heard already—namely, after 29 November, when the Duvalierist press reproached peaceable citizens for having provoked the macoutes by going out to vote. Thus, it was the peaceable citizens in question who were responsible for unleashing the violence. And there we are, locked into a curious alternative: either the crimes are only imaginary, for they have not been specifically described; or else "we are all guilty." Now, that's putting a quick end to the matter!

Hostage-Taking

The text then seeks to stigmatize the last four years, marked by "blind sectarianism" and "verbal terrorism without reference to ideology." The authors do no further wondering about the probable origin of this attitude—which, in fact, seems to be the inevitable, even "normal" consequence of 30 years of warped and monopolistic political practices. Moreover, the document itself falls well within this style. Will we ever stop automatically resorting to insults and anathema? [passage omitted]

Things then turn into a dialogue of the deaf, for the New Generation affirms that it is precisely exclusivism on the part of the democrats and their "taking democracy hostage" that has led to the "ruin of the government and its institutions."

Is it not a paradox until one demonstrates how A led to B? Next, must one not ask oneself what government we are talking about? Is it the government that has never had anything to do with the rest of the country; that has never played any role other than to repress; that has sponged off the society, never returning to it any of the taxpayers' money in the form of public services? The government that left 80 percent of the population without schools, without hospitals, and without decent

housing? That predatory, blood-sucking, antidevelopment government? That government well deserves a serious snubbing. Its current inability to get the upper hand against the insecurity—despite the fact that this falls within its traditionally repressive function—proves that a different government is necessary today. We are surely not going to cry over the loss of that narrow-minded and irresponsible bogeyman of a government! It is time he was replaced by something that is at last the manifestation of all the nation's citizens.

The Foreign Agents

"Aggressive sectarianism," continues the New Generation analyst, has also led to "unwarrantable interference by foreign agents" who "scorn our national values." In this time of interdependence among nations, at a moment when the countries of the southern hemisphere have even set in place a system for mutual sanctioning and international electoral supervision, one is surprised to see that this form of narrow and close nationalism—which excuses everything, even crimes, as long as they are clearly "home-grown"—continues to exist.

Is not seeing this only as the other person's responsibility falling back into the system of looking for a scapegoat? Is it not hemming oneself in? One is always right, and it is always the other guy who is wrong or who wishes us evil. The enemy is the wicked foreigner who "pushes the sons of a single fatherland to disown one another and to tear one another apart." That greatly resembles a persecution complex. [passage omitted]

This anguish is not a recent thing. Since 1804, Haitians have remained convinced that foreigners have a grudge against them, plot to do away with them 24 hours a day. Trauma left over from slavery? This old phantasm, born of the necessity of 1804, has unfortunately led us to cast responsibility for our failures on our opponents, or on the foreigner. Nothing inclines us to acknowledge our own responsibility and admit that part of the error lies with us. Rather, paranoia still remains the Haitian's basic psychocultural trait, here.

False Evidence

We get new proof of this when the new generation wonders who has an interest in maintaining discord and violence. [passage omitted] It is the other guy who is the aggressor. It is he who has a Machiavellian plan at the back of his head. One then reaches the summits of persecuted discourse: The other guys are seeking, outright, to commit cultural and political genocide. "But how many do they wish to eliminate in the name of their democracy? One million, two million, three million sons of people who currently represent both the higher and lower cadres of the public administration, the private enterprises, both state and private banks, and assembly plants—who together represent the hardworking laborers of our factories and our fields?" The aggressors are thus the "democrats." CQFD [expansion unknown]

All this and many other things as well are what allegedly led to this "cascade of ephemeral governments" that we have been seeing since 1986. This period reminds one—stresses the text—of the period preceding the American occupation.

By means of this single reference, which is not based on any scientific analysis, one hides from view the objective reasons that brought about the fall of these regimes. The nation's demands were perhaps identical—justice, security, peace, prosperity—but the nature of the governments had nothing in common. Duvalier is totally different from Vilbrun G. Sam.

Carried along on the momentum of this same line of false evidence, the new generation points the finger at "a certain class of men who remain disconsolate over having lost control of the government."

This same category of persons would allegedly like to see a "return" of the Americans. Who are these people? Apparently, it has to be the mulattos. However, if it were to be said outright, people would feel that today the statement rings false. To realize this, one need only cast a glance around the current, very mixed, political scene. One sees there a Sylvio Claude, son of the masses, black; a Marc Bazin, bourgeois, black, at the side of a Louis Dejoie, landowner, mulatto. One sees a Hubert de Ronceray, dissident Duvalierist, black; a Rene Theodore, son of a Duvalierist deputy, landowner, black, and Communist; a Seymour Romain, middle class, black, non-Duvalierist, rubbing elbows with a Louis Roy, mulatto bourgeois, etc. One could give a few more such examples from within the Group of 12 alone. What important difference on the political level is there between an Antoine Izmerly—bourgeois, mulatto—and an Evans Paul—son of the masses, black? None. Despite their different origins at birth, they struggled against Avril together. Where are we heading if the naive masses begin to try to express themselves through organizations such as KID

[Confederation for Democratic Unity], which is simultaneously both anti-imperialist and antibourgeoisie and which, despite all this, is in the opposing camp to that of the new generation?

Could the national majority [the Duvalierist term for the Haitian masses] be betraying its guides? By trying to prove too much, the discourse gets lost and fails to convince anyone at all.

This first try at resuming a dialogue with public opinion and with the democratic camp is unskillful, certainly, to the extent that the old discourse continues to underlie it. It at least, however, exists. To affirm one's desire to engage in dialogue, if it is sincere, implies that one is not seeking to impose one's point of view but rather to elicit a critique. Even though the road ahead of us is long, one can hope that the first step will be followed by many others. One will then be able to appraise this...return to the fold

Huguette Herard

Jamaica

McNeil Appointed New Public Service Minister

FL0105225490 Bridgetown CANA in English
2245 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, May 1, CANA—Dr. Kenneth McNeil, the leader of the Jamaica House of Representatives, has been appointed minister of the public service. Dr. McNeil was formerly minister without portfolio in the office of the prime minister.

According to Jampress, the official news agency, the prime minister said that the administrative reform programme which is aimed at upgrading categories and salaries within the public service sector required a full-time minister.

McNeil will continue to be leader of the house and carry ministerial responsibility for parliamentary affairs. He will also retain responsibility as chairman of the cabinet sub-committee on drug abuse.

Costa Rica**Country To Purchase 65 Percent of Foreign Debt**

PA0205001190 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish
17 Apr 90 p 21A

[Report by Nelson Murillo]

[Text] Central Bank President Eduardo Lizano said yesterday that in the next few weeks Costa Rica will purchase approximately 65 percent of its obligations with foreign banks. This portion, which amounts to \$1.17 billion, was calculated at the rate of \$0.16 to the dollar.

Lizano said that 98 percent of the creditor banks (in all, they are more than 200) agreed to sell this portion of the loan. The government is negotiating for a \$250-million loan from friendly countries and financing organizations because, in addition to the \$187 million that the purchase represents, Costa Rica must also pay in cash 20 percent of the accrued interest.

The debt with international banks amounts to \$1.80 billion, including overdue accrued interest. The remaining 35 percent of the debt, \$630 million, will be refinanced. To start the restructuring, it was necessary for 95 percent of the banks to agree to sell at least 60 percent of the debt.

The results of the negotiation, which lasted four years, were more favorable than anticipated, for which Lizano was very satisfied. He said that, although a specific date has not been set for the purchase, "the greatest effort" is being made to complete the operation prior to the change of government, scheduled for 8 May.

Nevertheless, the Arias administration has encountered the problem that presently it cannot use the \$40 million that the IMF approved to help in the purchase of the debt. This organization suspended the delivery of the money because the country's fiscal deficit last year reached 14.084 billion colones, while the amount permitted was 7.5 billion colones.

In light of this, the government is trying to secure a stopgap loan with a friendly nation or a financing organization to be able to make the purchase and give the new government time to negotiate a new agreement with the IMF, which is the condition under which the IMF will make the disbursement to purchase the obligations. Later, the IMF money would be used to amortize the loan.

Lizano did not say with which organization this loan would be signed, but only hinted at "several possibilities." Neither did he say how much of the \$250 million which are required to complete the financial operation is already available.

Finally, he said that government officials are working on the "conciliation of figures" at the Bank of America in San Francisco, California, as part of the regular procedures in such cases.

El Salvador**FMLN Offers Proposal To Meet With Government**

PA0205044190 San Salvador Canal Doce Television
in Spanish 0330 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] Today the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] delivered a peace proposal to the United Nations for the talks to be held this month with the Salvadoran Government. After meeting last night with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, FMLN representatives had said that the document would be delivered in Mexico to Alvaro De Soto, personal representative of UN secretary general.

Rebel Commander Nidia Diaz and three more delegates met last night at the Presidential Palace with President Oscar Arias. At the end of the meeting, the rebels said that conditions are right for creating a framework that makes it possible to advance the negotiation process.

They added that if the government wants to mount a propaganda show, it will have to pay a very high political cost. The rebel commanders also said that the FMLN is not closed to the idea of a cease-fire, but it demands previous political agreements that will guarantee a negotiating process that will make it possible to advance toward the democratization of the country.

To Meet With Opposition Parties

PA0205042190 San Salvador Canal Doce Television
in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] The country's opposition political parties have accepted a rebel proposal to meet as soon as possible to study specific ways to start a peace negotiation between the government and the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front].

Guillermo Manuel Ungo, secretary general of the National Revolutionary Movement, confirmed that the opposition political parties are interested in a meeting proposed by the FMLN in Mexico, probably on 5 May. Ungo expressed optimism about the upcoming meeting, because he believes that this time partisan interests have been put aside for the sake of the country's basic needs, especially peace.

[Begin recording] [Ungo] We hope there will be a meeting. Yesterday, in principle, we unanimously decided to accept an FMLN invitation to meet in the next few days, before the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN meet.

[Reporter] Does this mean you have not yet decided whether to attend the meeting in Mexico on 5 May?

[Ungo] We are working on that. We will see which date is better. The commission for electoral issues was established yesterday and will begin operating tomorrow. We will meet again at the Legislative Assembly at 1600 and install this commission, which is at a high political and technical level.
[end recording]

Dr. Fidel Chavez Mena of the Christian Democratic Party also commented on this by pointing out that it is an issue in which all interests [words indistinct] lately.

[Begin Chavez recording] We are making progress on electoral issues. We will later establish a commission to deal with judicial issues. One of the points has to do with possible amendments to the Constitution. However, we will decide that through political agreements. [end recording]

However, other politicians who marched today to mark International Labor Day said that there are still obstacles to a genuine peace accord in this country. They said that such obstacles are caused by the government's inconsistent position on the upcoming dialogue or negotiation.

Dr. Ruben Zamora of the Popular Social Christian Movement said that the interpartisan commission and the FMLN itself do not yet know what the government's position on the upcoming meeting is or what the terms for negotiating El Salvador's peace will be.

Armed Forces Reject Colonel Ochoa's Statements

PA0205043090 San Salvador Canal Doce Television
in Spanish 0325 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] Following a meeting of the General Staff with all the brigade and detachment commanders, the Armed Forces today issued a public communique describing the recent statements by Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa Perez as irresponsible and tendentious. In parts, the communique pointed out that:

1. We emphatically and categorically reject the recent statements by discharged Col. Sigifredo Ochoa Perez published in the local and foreign media. These statements are irresponsible and tendentious and seek to create confusion and distrust in the national and international communities by trying to involve the members of the High Command in the regrettable case of the death of the Jesuit priests and their workers.

2. We demand that both Col. Ochoa Perez, as well as any other person having any information that could clarify this case or any other case, present it to the corresponding tribunals and not try to obtain political profit based on alleged statements that are added on to the campaign of disinformation that is being carried out in a systematic manner by national and international Marxist-Leninist terrorists.

3. We condemn such irresponsible statements as they seek to undermine the institutionality of the state, and only favor the dark and nefarious interests of the enemies of democracy.

In concluding, the Armed Forces communique reaffirms its commitment to the institutionality of the country and the democratic process and pointed out that the institution is ruled by solid professional, moral, and ethical principles. With this statement, all the commanders give their unconditional vote of confidence to the Military High Command of the Armed Forces.

Guatemala

*** Parties To Welcome Disarmed Guerrillas**

90CA0018A Guatemala City EL GRAFICO
in Spanish 27 Mar 90 p 5

[Article by Bernardo Solares, Jr.]

[Text] The possibility of Guatemalan guerrilla groups being incorporated into the democratization process through the political struggle and laying down their arms is being viewed favorably and with acceptance by existing parties. A poll conducted yesterday shows an atmosphere does indeed exist in which the URNG [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity] would be transformed into a political party organization seeking to gain power through elections.

"Great Satisfaction"

Deputy Edmond Mulet Lessieur, head of the National Center Union bench in Congress, said centrists would welcome the incorporation of guerrillas into the political arena, but that the government would have to guarantee the safety of such persons.

Mulet warned that this is the most difficult aspect, given the fact that there could be an "outlaw" group that might want to suppress its organization.

"Guerrilla groups would have to follow all normal procedures in order to be registered as political organizations, just as all parties have had to do. This is the only way to submit to the people's will," he added. He also said it was a very positive step that, by accepting integration into the political struggle and laying down its arms, the URNG would be contributing to national peace and harmony, following examples set in Venezuela and Colombia.

MLN: No Alternative

For his part, Deputy Otto Rene Fernandez, member of the National Liberation Movement [MLN] bench, said the guerrilla groups have no alternative because their activity is now outdated in the world as a whole.

"One can see that violent activity has been precluded, detente reigns throughout the world, and the political and social system of Marxism has collapsed," he said.

Fernandez then asked: "What have guerrilla movements achieved in 30 years?" His answer: "Nothing but violence, a long path of pain, blood, destruction, and obstacles to development."

"If they had fought within the arena of political participation, they would have gained much more. Now they are seeking such participation because they have realized that if they continue along the same path, they will get nowhere," he observed.

Will the conditions exist for their growth? Fernandez answers affirmatively and says they are being created in

many countries. He adds that if they act in good faith, they will achieve good participation in Guatemala. Otherwise, they will be able to survive only through drug trafficking, which is not acceptable either.

"At one time, they (the guerrillas) were admired because of the romanticism inspired by their Robin Hood adventures. However, the new trend is different. Now there is an opportunity for everyone and those who make the effort will have a chance to govern in due time," he concluded.

PR: Incorporation Through the Ballot Box

Deputy Obdulio Chinchilla Vega (PR [Revolutionary Party]), who claims to have joined the ranks of that political organization in order to lend his efforts to achieve social justice, said that guerrilla groups have lost 4 years of political openings and possibilities for working toward elections.

"However, there is still time to join the political struggle and I think they will have a proposal to make to the people. By virtue of the democratizing process in which we have fought, I think it is worthwhile for them to consider integration through the ballot box," Chinchilla added.

He later observed that the armed struggle has virtually led us nowhere and only bled the people white.

*** Guerrilla Participation in Election Proposed**

90CA0018B Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 28 Mar 90 p 3

[Text] "All of us in Central America are hoping the peace process will gradually bar the way to armed movements advocating the use of violent means to settle old armed conflicts existing in the region," President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo said, commenting on talks under way in Oslo, Norway, between representatives of the National Reconciliation Commission and the URNG [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity].

"The movement afoot has opened the way for political dialogue involving those groups that have resorted to the use of arms in their attempt to transform structures.

"We hope that the talks in Oslo, as part of that shift in thinking and trends, will initiate a serious dialogue so that groups still using arms to transform structures may be integrated into the country's political life," he added.

"We do not believe that all our problems will be settled at that meeting, but they will achieve a statement of will. We have stated publicly that we want them to be peacefully integrated into the political life of the country. The procedure to be followed to achieve that integration will be discussed later."

The president pointed to what is going on in Nicaragua and what might happen in El Salvador as a good example and sign that issues can be resolved peacefully.

"We must give up the idea that victories have to be military in order that we may all participate in the search for the development of our country," the president said.

"There is still time for Guatemalan guerrillas to participate in elections this year," he concluded.

*** Rights Abuses Include Clandestine 'Jails'**

90CA0018C Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 24 Mar 90 p 18

[Text] Suspicions about the existence of secret jails and a lack of cooperation from certain government institutions are the two aspects that stand out in the annual report for 1989 presented 2 days ago by Ramiro de Leon Carpio, attorney for human rights, speaking before a plenary session of Congress.

The report adds that "the search for missing persons in jails, areas, and military detachments has yielded no results and we must assume that secret jails continue to exist in the country for the sole purpose of hiding persons kidnapped by various groups operating clandestinely."

The attorney also emphasized that violence and violations of human rights continue, particularly in the west, but are widespread throughout the Republic. He added that over the past year, the Office of Attorney General has received 221 reports of missing persons, 160 of whom later reappeared. The attorney also said that when he assumed office, he had to set up many departments that did not exist and cannot understand how investigations were previously conducted.

Finally, he said he was presenting the report even though it was not drafted by his administration, inasmuch as he did not hold the post for the entire year, assuming office almost at year's end.

Institutions of No Help

The attorney general included in the report a list of public institutions that refused to lend their cooperation when he requested it. This chapter states that several "government organizations and entities failed to meet their obligation of responding to official memorandums sent by the Office of Attorney General for Human Rights."

These institutions are: the Ministries of Urban and Rural Development, Education, Public Finance, and National Defense, the General Directorates of National Police, Migration, the Escuintla Health Center, Health Services, and the Mental Health Hospital.

Also: the Ministry of Communications, the Office of Government of the Department of San Marcos, the Mayor's Offices of Escuintla, Jocotenango, Mixco, Palencia, San Andres Itzapa, and Chimaltenango, the courts of the first instance of Solola, the courts of the first instance of the examining magistrate responsible for personal appearances, and the Guatemalan Telecommunications Company.

Deputies

Following his report, several deputies requested permission to speak in order to comment on the report and the most relevant points contained in it.

The first to take the floor was Deputy Oliverio Garcia Rodas, chairman of the organization's Human Rights Commission, who expressed concern over the violent situation in which the country finds itself, the Office of Attorney General's lack of resources, and the failure of government institutions to cooperate.

Deputy Jaime Archila Marroquin also commented on the situation. However, his remarks were interrupted by Marco Antonio Dardon Castillo, president of the Congress, who announced that the session could not be continued for lack of a quorum. After a number of consultations aimed at trying to restore a quorum, the same deputy thanked Ramiro de Leon Carpio for his report. The plenary session was then declared adjourned.

Several deputies reacted angrily, claiming certain deputies had demonstrated a lack of respect by leaving the session and thus causing the human rights attorney to suffer an affront.

* Voters 52 Percent 'Undecided'

90CA0019A Guatemala City DIARIO DECENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 2 Apr 90 p 4

[Article: "Carpio Down in Polls"]

[Text] Presently, 52 percent of the people do not know for whom they will vote in the upcoming presidential elections, according to information provided by the organizers of the recent poll entitled "Guatemala 1990 Election, III" sponsored by the Chamber of Free Enterprise.

This document contains one item entitled "None," which reveals that 14 percent of the people polled supported no apparent candidate. The next item, "Don't know/undecided," stood at 38 percent. This clearly indicates that if the "elections were held tomorrow," as the document prepared by the Chamber of Free Enterprise states, over half of the electorate would be confused, and would not know for whom to cast their vote, as they don't like any of the presidential candidates.

According to this poll, Jorge Carpio Nicolle is in the lead with 16 percent, followed by Jose Efraim Rios Montt with 11 percent; moving up to third place just recently was the former municipal official Alvaro Arzu, with 8 percent; in fourth place, Alfonso Cabrera of the DC [Christian Democratic Party] with 7 percent; fifth is Manuel Ayau of the MLN [National Liberation Movement] with 2 percent; and in sixth place, Jorge Serrano Elias, with 1 percent.

Based on this poll, it seems that the people of Guatemala are virtually at an impasse, without any presidential candidate they like, or prepared to cast a blank vote when the time comes.

* Cerezo Supports Oslo CNR-URNG Agreement

90CA0019B Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 26 Mar 90 p 5

[Article by Carlos Garica Urrea]

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 Mar 1990. President Cerezo described the basic agreement signed by the CNR [National Reconciliation Committee] and the leaders of the URNG [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity] as a "truly historic document."

Cerezo spoke of this agreement between the CNR and the URNG in brief remarks he gave at the presidential residence before leaving for Santa Elena, Peten, to inaugurate a new Guatel [Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise] telephone exchange. The president said that this document "could be the achievement of a dream of those of us who have believed that peace is the appropriate course for laying the foundations for the democratic, economic, and social development of our nation."

Cerezo added that reaching this agreement indicates that the leaders of the URNG are beginning to realize what is happening, that they have been trying to create an armed conflict in Guatemala which only hurts the people of Guatemala.

He added that this conflict can not provide any benefits, as there are no prospects of a military victory of any sort. He had felt that the URNG would be doomed to remaining a gang of terrorists destroying the nation's infrastructure or killing some people in meaningless acts of violence.

But now, said Cerezo, this agreement opens up the possibility that people who at one time believed that things should be resolved through arms, may be able to take part in the nation's political life.

Three Important Aspects

President Cerezo said that three aspects in particular deserve special comment:

The first is the recognition of the people who went to Oslo, engineer Jorge Serrano Elias, attorney Mario Permuth, and attorney Eduardo P. Villatoro, secretary of the CNR, for the serious efforts they have made on behalf of the nation. The president added that they are members of a commission which is independent of the government, but the work they have done to promote a serious dialogue with the URNG is historic and merits recognition.

The second noteworthy aspect, he added, is that the document truly includes all the concepts of Esquipulas II. This was the result of an ongoing effort to incorporate the Esquipulas II program of the Central American presidents.

For, he added, this is really the process for leading to peace without compromising the dignity of the government of the Republic, and falling into the trap of a purely publicity-seeking dialogue as a tactical strategy used by a particular group.

The third aspect, added Cerezo, is that nowhere in the document does it mention the government and the army. "We," he said, "must insist that even though the army has a very specific role to play in Guatemalan affairs, it is naturally part of the government."

Therefore, said Cerezo, the persistence of the URNG in mentioning the army is an old ploy of distinguishing between institutions within the government. But naturally the CNR had to accept this [as published].

For a Lasting and Definitive Peace

"In conclusion," said Cerezo, "I would say that despite some details which need further analysis, and some interesting points of view on the document, which we are going to discuss when the CNR gives its report to the government, we must say that this is a historic document, the first to be signed in 30 years."

He concluded: "The intention, which is what the government had sought, the manifest intention of seeking peace through political mechanisms and not through arms, may be the first step toward building a lasting and definitive peace in Guatemala."

Honduras

Callejas on Contrás, Economic Issues

PA0205015090 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Report by Jose Danilo Izaguirre on statements by President Rafael Leonardo Callejas; date and place not given—italicized passages are recorded]

[Text] [Izaguirre] President Rafael Leonardo Callejas was asked about the possibility of a presidential summit. He said:

[Callejas] *There is nothing scheduled for the time being. We must allow the process to continue. We must remember that it is most important that the conflict and the confrontations are now taking place strictly within Nicaraguan territory.*

[Izaguirre] Mr. President, even though one government should not comment on another government's decisions, do you believe it was appropriate to keep Humberto Ortega as commander of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces?

[Callejas] *That is a decision that only Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro can make.*

[Izaguirre] General Arnulfo Cantarero Lopez has said that armed contras will not be allowed to enter Honduras. We ask President Callejas his opinion on this.

[Callejas] *Honduras is a country known for its hospitality. If, as a result of the situation in their country, the citizens of a Central American country must come here temporarily, as has been the case with refugees in the past and those who fled because of the Salvadoran situation, we are*

aware of our responsibility as a nation to offer them the temporary asylum they request. However, this will depend on what happens in neighboring countries like Nicaragua, El Salvador, or any other country. However, this does not apply to the presence of unconventional armed groups in our territory. This is something we will not allow.

[Izaguirre] Mr. President, 5 May is the fatal deadline for the EACI [Isleta Peasant Enterprise] peasants. The Standard Fruit Company has set that day as a deadline to decide whether to buy the company or not. The peasants visited you at the Presidential Palace. What is going to happen to that enterprise?

[Callejas] *The decision must be made by the Isleta peasants. They came to speak to me about the government handling some of the matters they feel are important in such a transaction. We heard what they had to say and I told them not to leave the Presidential Palace filled with optimism or pessimism. I told them the government would analyze the possibility of doing what they had requested; however, I told them that I could not make promises because this involves legal aspects and much money. We have a serious problem—the 5 May deadline they have with the offering company, the Standard Fruit Company. This is why on 1 May I will meet with the director of the National Agrarian Institute and some of our legal advisers to give the peasants an answer. I do not want the government to delay one or the other decision; that is, the peasants decision to sell or to keep Isleta.*

[Izaguirre] Mr. President, there have been many comments concerning the inauguration of Violeta Chamorro as Nicaraguan president. Some members of her Cabinet did not attend the ceremony in protest of her ratification of Humberto Ortega as commander in chief of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces. Since you were present at the ceremony, what impression did you get from Nicaragua?

[Callejas] *We realized during our short stay in Nicaragua that there were circumstances of intensive political passion and conflict. Not everyone is satisfied with the decisions that have been made and, consequently, there have been reactions. However, it is important that Nicaraguans seek peace through dialogue.*

[Izaguirre] Mr. President, territory that had been lost in our country's eastern region, in Yamales, was recently recovered. What will be the government's policy from now on?

[Callejas] *We will give that region our support. My working plan establishes that in June I will meet with the mayors and deputies of all the departments in our country to attend to their needs one by one.*

My political commitment during the recent electoral campaign was that we would support the municipal governments with the equivalent of 5, 10, 15, and 20 lempiras per inhabitant, on the respective first, second, third, and fourth years of government. We are going to keep our promises in various ways. Therefore, I will meet with the mayors soon. We will help all of them.

[Izaguirre] Mr. President, in the National Congress, the approval of Article 3 of Decree 18-90 resulted in clashes between Liberal and Nationalist deputies. Liberal Deputies Jorge Maradiaga and Geronimo Sandoval accused you of favoring exporters by increasing the tax exemption from 200 to 400 lempiras for each quintal of exports. What do you have to say about this?

[Callejas] *This will not cost the state anything. Coffee producers and exporters will be exempted from paying taxes. I think that coffee producers should answer that question.*

[Izaguirre] However, Article 3 mentions retroactive payments.

[Callejas] *In the case of products that have not been exported or paid. Consequently, there will be no retribution by the government. The government will simply honor a commitment with producers and associations of coffee producers and exporters. This request was made when the budget was approved, but, due to internal negotiations, it was left out of the proposal of the Executive Branch, and for reasons basically related to the agenda, Congress could not resolve the problem. However, we have already reached an agreement, and therefore the government will not have to pay anything; it will not have to pay back any taxes. To be honest with you, if the government had to pay back any taxes, I would do it gladly, because coffee producers deserve very special treatment because they are very important to the country. The way in which the article was drafted implied that even if the international price was below \$100 per quintal, they would have to pay taxes based on a foreign exchange rate of 4 to 1. Consequently, that decision was unjust. They will not pay taxes, but the decision is correct, just, and has pleased and satisfied more than 70,000 coffee producers in the Republic of Honduras, a majority.*

[Izaguirre] President Callejas, the church, through a document, has strongly opposed your government's economic measures. On 1 May you will be the target of criticisms in our country. What is your opinion?

[Callejas] *I am aware of the importance and deep consequences of those measures. This will be a very complex year for the Honduran people. I expect it to be a year of complaints, because the results of those measures will take longer than the immediate effect on the consumers. In that sense, there will be daily complaints from organized and nonorganized groups. What is important for me is that the measures affect all and benefit all in the long run. Therefore, there are no privileges, which satisfies me.*

[Izaguirre] President Callejas said that by early May or at the end of that same month, Honduras could be declared eligible by international [financial] institutions.

[Callejas] *We will have a reply. Over the short term—we hope that by the end of this month and no later than the first days of June [date as heard]—international organizations will declare Honduras eligible again, which will*

give us an opportunity to recover our credibility and obtain foreign exchange through multilateral financial organizations.

[Izaguirre] President Callejas said that U.S. military maneuvers in Honduras will continue, and that the possibility of increasing them will be reviewed.

[Callejas] *U.S. military maneuvers will continue, and, if for the reasons you have mentioned, those exercises must be increased, we will study that possibility, which we believe would be appropriate for those areas.*

[Izaguirre] The areas that President Callejas considered appropriate for military exercises are soldiers who will be trained in our country as forest firemen, as well as those in charge of controlling drug trafficking.

Workers Demand Departure of U.S. Troops

PA0105235190 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
1814 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 1 May (ACAN-EFE)—Honduran workers today celebrated 1 May by demanding that the U.S. troops stationed in Honduras leave and condemning the economic measures adopted by the government headed by Rafael Leonardo Callejas.

Over the past 4 years, workers' organizations marched separately. Those in the right wing did it on their own, as did those in the left wing. However, today they united in a "platform of struggle" that basically condemns the economic adjustment measures.

The workers demanded "the departure of the U.S. troops and the rejection of any agreement that implies the establishment of foreign bases in Honduran territory," the rectification of the economic measures," [quotation marks as published] and the "cessation of the persecution of peasants, freedom for the jailed, and respect for labor stability."

In addition, among other things, the petitions include calls for a general raise in salary, a reduction in the Armed Forces budget, punishment for those who have looted public funds, controls on the price of main staples, a halt to foreign indebtedness, and the removal of "death squads."

The organized workers warned that if the government does not make the necessary corrections, in Honduras "total social decay is approaching and Callejas will be the only one responsible."

Various media estimated that about 30,000 people participated in today's march, but the organizers said 50,000.

This is the most successful demonstration held in the past decade by the Honduran working class, which this time forgot about the political differences that in the past divided them.

After a march of several kilometers, the workers gathered at the Tegucigalpa Central Park where, in front of the statue of

founding father Francisco Morazan, they set fire to a puppet representing the United States and to an army boot representing the military presence in Honduras

During the main speech, signed by the various workers organizations, speakers pointed out that the country is "shaken by terrible economic, political, and social problems because of past governments and the government headed by Callejas."

The workers indicated that "our misfortune is generated by the ruling class which at no time in our history has shown patriotic feelings, because it controls the country's economic and political power."

The only objective of the ruling classes "is, and will continue to be, to get rich at the expense of hunger for the Honduran people and the merciless looting of the wealth in our territory," the workers document entitled "platform of struggle" states.

The document adds that the first measure adopted by President Callejas was to appoint a technical cabinet "willing to comply with the mandates of international financial agencies, such as the World Bank, the IMF, and AID."

"This shows that the government will continue the usual oligarchic policy and that the change was nothing more than placing other men to carry it out," the document adds.

Organizations Threaten To Call General Strike

PA0205041390 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish
1 May 90 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa—Yesterday, the National Coordinating Board of the Struggle for Honduras' Democratization [Coordinadora Nacional de la Plataforma de Lucha para la Democratización de Honduras] threatened to call a general strike if the government does not make honorable rectification of its Law of Economic Structural Reorganization, which adversely affects low-income sectors. The platform's leaders reaffirmed their rejection of the "economic package" and other measures taken by the Honduran Central Bank, because these only favor sectors that have traditionally benefited from the economy, at a news conference held at the Confederation of Honduran Cooperatives' [Confederación Hondureña de Cooperativas] (CHC) headquarters.

This position is the same as that held by the Catholic Church, which recently expressed that the economic adjustment measures benefit only exporting sectors. These sectors will now get 100 percent of the foreign tariff, to the detriment of the national economy and low-income sectors.

At the news conference, the leaders denounced the government's anti-union attitude, as it has attempted to interfere with teacher, public employee, and union organizations.

They also questioned the government for not taking a firm position on the problems confronted by Rio Lindo

textile firm workers affiliated with the union. At this firm, 150 workers have been fired by management.

The persons holding the news conference expressed their concern because the government only applies monetary measures that have been dictated by international financial organizations and do not promote agriculture, forestry, housing, or health projects.

They also questioned the 10 percent reduction of the National Agrarian Institute's budget because it reduces this organization's possibility of furthering agrarian reform.

The National Coordinating Board of the Struggle for Honduras' Democratization also demanded that foreign military troops be expelled from the country, as they damage national sovereignty and challenge the nation's self-determination.

The news conference was headed by the platform's coordinator Francisco Guerrero, United Federation of Honduran Workers' (FUTH) representative Carlos H. Reyes, FUTH President Hector Hernandez, CHC Executive Director Leonidas Avila, and CHC Vice President Nahun Calix.

Nicaragua

'Virtual UNO Split', 'Disagreements' Reported

PA0105174390 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish
28 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] Six UNO [National Opposition Union] political parties on 27 April decided not to attend the UNO Political Council meetings unless one of the factions of the UNO rectifies slanderous accusations it has made against the group of six [political parties] and unless it changes its attitude regarding confronting President Violeta Chamorro's decision to keep General [Humberto] Ortega in the Army.

If no agreement is reached, the UNO could split into two blocs. The political coalition's disagreements have been openly expressed recently with one group supporting Violeta Chamorro and another supporting Dr. Virgilio Godoy.

The internal problems of the coalition became most tense this week after voting to elect the leaders of the National Assembly, in which the UNO holds 53 seats and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] 39.

The parties led by Dr. Virgilio Godoy, Myriam Arguello, Agustin Jarquin, Eli Altamirano, Andres Zuniga, and Roberto Urroz accuse the other group of betraying them by allegedly breaking the commitment to support the assembly leaders elected by the UNO a few days ago.

The group that includes Alfredo Cesar, Fernando Zelaya, Luis Sanchez, Hernaldo Zuniga, Alejandro Perez Arevalo, Duilio Baltodano, and Luis Moya reject the accusation and argue that Arguello herself was the first one to break the commitment.

As evidence, this group argues that Arguello was unanimously elected, which means her nomination was also supported by [Alfredo] Cesar, her main opponent.

In addition, they maintain that Myriam Arguello actually broke the agreements when in the middle of the plenary vote she offered them a position on her slate, while at the same time voicing concern that the Sandinists were able to set up secret voting and to nominate Dr. Sergio Ramirez as first vice president.

The two groups spent three hours jockeying for positions in a new directorate, the formation of which became necessary when—during a meeting of the 14 political parties—the slate headed by Dr. Arguello obtained victory.

The FSLN position became a key factor in the change of the assembly directorate in which the FSLN also wanted to participate, but which it was not allowed to do in the original UNO slate. The Arguello group opened up space for two positions for the FSLN, or rather for the other UNO bloc, which was rejected by the majority which ultimately elected a directorate composed of two FSLN representatives—four from Alfredo Cesar's group, and Myriam Arguello, representing the UNO faction in alliance with Vice President Godoy.

A virtual UNO split can no longer be concealed by its leaders, who in separate statements openly comment on this possibility although they are making last-ditch efforts to maintain the unity of the alliance.

Jaime Bonilla, a close associate of Godoy, confirmed the de facto split of the UNO to foreign media correspondents by saying that "it makes no sense to continue showing a nonexistent unity."

However, Eli Altamirano, as well as the Assembly President Myriam Arguello—also a member of the faction of seven political parties that announced separate sessions—said they will make every effort to maintain the unity of the alliance.

Arguello, who was unanimously elected National Assembly President, said that her "duty now is to make laws that will benefit all Nicaraguans."

Bonilla admitted that the main cause that divided the UNO "is the struggle for power, because these seven parties do not feel represented in President Chamorro's cabinet."

However, some of the ministers proposed by the UNO Political Council for the Chamorro cabinet are already performing in their posts. Among them are Dr. Francisco Rosales, Jaime Icabalceta, and Silviano Matamorros.

Gustavo Tablada, who is a member of the group of six political parties, believes that "the preservation of unity is necessary to support the UNO government. It would be irresponsible to break the unity," he added.

Eli Altamirano, a member of the group of seven [number as published] political parties, said the disagreements among these political leaders have nothing to do with our personal relationship with President Chamorro. "She is a very honorable lady, very dear to us, and we will continue helping her," Altamirano told foreign media.

Although he said that "regaining unity within the UNO rank and file will be difficult," Altamirano added that efforts will be made to reach an understanding.

Labor Unions Demand Humberto Ortega's Removal

PA0205025090 Paris AFP in Spanish 2246 GMT
1 May 90

[Text] Managua, 1 May (AFP)—The pro-government Permanent Workers' Council [CPT] today demanded the removal of General Humberto Ortega as commander of the Nicaraguan Army and accused Government Deputy Alfredo Cesar and Presidential Minister Antonio Lacayo of holding President Violeta de Chamorro "hostage."

During the commemoration of International Labor Day, the labor federations that supported Chamorro during the elections chanted slogans in unison against General Ortega's staying as commander of the Armed Forces, as Chamorro had decided.

"On 25 February, the Nicaraguan people voted for a change, for the Sandinists to step down from power. This change, however, has not taken place because Ortega is still commander of the Army," said Roberto Moreno, leader of the Communist-oriented Central Organization of Trade Union Action and Unity [CAUS].

"Those unscrupulous advisers Alfredo Cesar and Antonio Lacayo, who now want to betray the democratic revolution, have tied up President Chamorro's hands," Moreno said, while several thousand union members shouted "The change is on, Ortega is out."

The CPT is composed of union organizations led by the Communists, Socialists, Social Christians, and Social Democrats. All of these parties are divided on whether to support President Chamorro's first actions or not.

The majority of the unions back Vice President Virgilio Godoy. He advocates a hard line against the Sandinists, who still control the army and important government positions.

The CPT leaders also advocated salary increases to cope with the "brutal" 100-percent monetary devaluation announced by Central Bank President Francisco Mayorga over the weekend.

At the same time that the unions supporting Chamorro were holding their demonstration, the Sandinist National Liberation Front commemorated Labor Day with a rally of several thousand followers who listened to ex-President Daniel Ortega.

Ortega demanded the immediate demobilization of the contras and lashed out at Chamorro's economic policy, but did not, however, outline the Sandinists' future line of action.

The number of people attending the Sandinists' rally was far below the figure that observers expected from the leading Nicaraguan opposition party, which succeeded in gathering together hundreds of thousands of people in the past while it was in power.

Soviet Delegate Talks With Chamorro on Relations

PA0205032190 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 1632 GMT 27 Apr 90

[Text] (Valentina Matviyenko), Soviet delegate to the swearing-in ceremony of President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, has reported that she and the president held a cordial discussion on future relations between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua.

[Begin (Matviyenko) recording, in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation] Our main purpose is to preserve everything that has been good in our relations and to continue to develop these relations from now on. [end recording]

Asked whether they had talked about the contras' demobilization, the Soviet delegate answered that they had discussed this subject yesterday. The talks continued today, and she confirmed her viewpoint.

Assembly President Reasserts Ties

PA0205032390 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1332 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] Assembly President Dr. Myriam Arguello today confirmed the friendship with the Soviet parliament when she met with Mrs. (Valentina Matviyenko), member of the USSR Supreme Soviet and delegate for maternity, children, and women's affairs. Let us listen to Dr. Arguello:

[Begin Arguello recording] I feel that everything one handles with a mutual respect of ideas must be positive. Independent action and interrelationship mean, in some way, acceptance of true political pluralism, not only internally, but also internationally. I feel that the maintenance of international relations with all countries, regardless of their ideology, strengthens countries even internally. The world has changed, and we must keep pace with those changes. [end recording]

Elsewhere in her statements, Arguello said this about democracy:

[Begin Arguello recording] Those of us who during our lives have not held very harsh positions, and we are the vast majority, will not have the capacity to solve our people's problems unless we do it with guidance from the people [words indistinct]. I think this is what democracy

consists of: knowing how to interpret and exercise the people's mandate. [end recording]

Daniel Ortega Speaks at Managua May Day Rally

PA0105184990 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1524 GMT 1 May 90

[Speech by former President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at May Day event at the headquarters of the Jose Benito Escobar Sandinist Central Organization of Workers in Managua—live]

[Text] We do not want a National Guard, and we will not have a National Guard because the Nicaraguan people do not want one. [applause] [indistinct chanting] On 25 April.... [changes thought] The weapons belong to the people and weapons are not handed over. [applause] [crowd chants: "Humberto will not leave!"] A single army to defend the nation, to defend the workers, to defend the people. That is the only army the Nicaraguan people will respect because it is part of the Nicaraguan people. [applause] We have fought and will continue to fight to defend this free homeland we won on 19 July 1979. [applause]

Today we are marching along the streets of Managua. We are doing this today, after 25 April. Some people in Nicaragua felt that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] would be buried on that day. The FSLN cannot be buried because it is part of the people's history. The FSLN cannot be buried, and today it has taken to the streets with the workers in Managua, Leon, Chinandega, and Matagalpa. It is defending the achievements of the revolution. [applause] [crowd chants: "Long live Sandino!"] Sandinist people, onward, onward; and if someone does not like it, tough. [chanting indistinct]

This first public appearance by the FSLN National Directorate is taking place precisely on 1 May 1990 after the 25 April transfer of power. The members of the National Directorate are visiting several areas of the country: Luis Carrion is in Leon; Jaime Wheelock is in Chinandega; Victor Tirado is in Matagalpa; and Tomas [Borge], Bayardo [Arce], and Henry Ruiz, are in Managua. However, the most important thing is that you are here. A National Directorate without its people is worthless. However, a National Directorate with a working people will continue to defend the revolutionary achievements in the future. [applause]

We are used to facing adverse situations and to always coming out of them all right. We faced an adverse situation on 25 February. Power was transferred on 25 April as a result of that adverse situation. However, we have the confidence and conviction that, the same way the Sandinist Front experienced a tactical setback and a strategic victory in Bocay, and the same way the FSLN experienced a tactical reverse and a strategic victory in Pancasan—when it was said that the Front was finished—the FSLN experienced a tactical reverse but a great strategic victory on 25 February and 25 April.

[applause, shouts] We will continue to defend the revolutionary gains with the power of the people, with people's power, with Sandinist power. [applause, shouts]

On this 1 May, the FSLN Directorate wishes to announce its official position at this historic time in Nicaragua, and I am going to read a proclamation from the National Directorate.

When we held events like this in this area of the Jose Benito Escobar Sandinist Central Organization [Central Sandinist Jose Benito Escobar] in the 1960's, we were [words indistinct] dozens and were surrounded by the Somozist National Guard, and we were oppressed by it. However, those dozens of us multiplied into thousands, and the revolution triumphed. This was born in Managua and we are everywhere in the country. [shouts, applause]

From the FSLN National Directorate to the people of Nicaragua:

Brothers: Our fatherland is experiencing crucial times, but the Sandinist people's revolution depends on the Nicaraguan workers' conscientious and heroic readiness to struggle.

Today, 1 May 1990, during this new stage in our history, the mettle of Sandino's children is being put to a test. We will know how to defend the revolution's achievements.

Seven days after the assumption of power by the new government, the FSLN National Directorate invites all Nicaraguans, regardless of their political, ideological, or religious persuasions, to call for total disarmament of those who have become involved in counterrevolutionary activities. [shouts]

Only by fully complying with the agreements signed on 19 April 1990 will the contras contribute to peace. Neither the UNO [National Opposition Union] extremists nor the extremists of the U.S. administration nor their children and relatives will endure the hardships, death, sorrow and sacrifices that every war imposes. The dead come from the vast majority of Nicaraguan workers. [shouts]

We, the Sandinists, have fulfilled each and every one of the agreements to the letter. We released the former Somozist guards and contras from jail and declared an amnesty. We moved up the elections, revised the electoral law, and invited international observers, all in an effort to stop being the tools of the U.S. leaders' policy of death. We created the conditions whereby our votes, within the constitutional framework of the Republic, would allow us to settle our political and ideological differences.

We held elections on 25 February, and we fully adhered to the results. In a national spirit, we signed the transition agreements on 27 March, and on 25 April the first

democratic transfer of government in Nicaraguan history took place. The Sandinists have done their part to achieve the peace and stability that the Nicaraguan people are demanding.

The contras are still violating the agreements and this should not be tolerated by either the government or the people. Their refusal to disarm is once again threatening a resurgence of the war, for which the extremist factions in the UNO and in the U.S. Government, and especially the contra hierarchy who signed agreements they are now refusing to fulfill, should be held responsible.

The peasants of Mangotal, La Rica, La Pavona; the peasants of Nueva Segovia, Sinai, Jinotega, Matagalpa, Boaco, Chontales, Nueva Guinea; who have suffered the abuse, pillaging, and threats of the contras who are refusing to disarm, are not alone. The Sandinists and the working people stand in militant solidarity with them and with the mothers of the kidnapped.

We can no longer tolerate further abuses and humiliations against the peasants. Our patience has a limit. The people have rights, and it is the government's duty to safeguard the lives and security of the Nicaraguan people by using all of the means within its reach to do so. [applause, shouts]

We are all expecting the disarmament to take place now. Now! (?The time has come) to close this chapter of suffering imposed on the working people. Disarmament! [crowd responds: "Disarmament!"] Disarmament! [crowd responds: "Disarmament!"] Disarmament! [crowd responds: "Disarmament!"]

It is also our duty to condemn the extremist factions within the UNO and the Yankee government who are intent on fostering the disruption of the 27 March agreements without stopping to consider the tragic consequences that such an action could have on the nation, which would be submerged in total chaos.

Would we allow the breaking up of the 27 March agreements? [crowd shouts: "No!"] Would we allow the [words indistinct] of the 27 March agreement? [crowd shouts: "No!"] Well then, the people would make themselves heard. They would raise their voices, arms, and barricades, if necessary, to defend these agreements. [shouts, chants]

I will not be a guard, instead of the vanguard. The contras should have begun their disarmament on the afternoon of 25 April. So far they have not disarmed. Meanwhile, they want the armed peasants at the armed cooperatives to disarm. Of course, neither the peasants nor the cooperatives are willing to disarm as long as the contras do not disarm. [applause, shouts]

We do not want guardsmen and we will not allow guardsmen. What we want here is a popular Army, a national Army, a people's Army, a single Army, which is what we all are, united to defend the fatherland and the revolution. [applause, chants]

They said that the economic situation would improve immediately! [booing heard in the background] They repeated it throughout the campaign! They claimed that the Sandinists had destroyed the economy, that the Sandinists were starving the people and the workers to death. [booing heard in the background] Well, what are they doing now? [crowd shouts: "Nothing!"] The devaluations decreed by the government on 27 April and the negative effects on the employees and the small- and medium-sized producers in the agrarian, livestock, small industry, and commerce sectors have not been accompanied by the appropriate measures to protect the sectors—as was done by the Sandinist government which readjusted salaries and guaranteed credits for production.

Therefore, the current government must assume responsibility for the economic measures that it has adopted against the people, instead of blaming the Sandinist government for what is happening. I am no longer the Nicaraguan president. [indistinct shouting heard in the background] There is no economic embargo; there is no economic embargo. [crowd shouts: "No!"] The Sandinist government faced an economic embargo. [crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Is there an economic embargo now? [crowd shouts: "No!"] Is there a blockade? [crowd shouts: "No!"] Was there a blockade during the Sandinist government? [crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Did the Yankees help the Sandinists? [crowd shouts: "No!"] Have the Yankees said they will help this government? [crowd shouts: "Yes!"] That they will give it a lot of dough? [crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Are they giving it a lot of dough? [crowd shouts: "Yes!"] Then, why do they want to blame me for what is happening now? [shouts heard in the background] They want....[corrects himself] If they want me to accept the responsibility of being the president of Nicaragua, [indistinct shouting heard in the background] we would have to trade places! Then I would be responsible for my actions! [Indistinct chanting heard in the background]

This economic policy is wholly against the economic program that the Sandinist government was implementing, and it does not take the workers or the producers into consideration. It increases their uncertainty. These methods represent no contribution to the search for peace and stability. Quite the contrary, it forces the workers to exercise their right to defend their jobs and salaries; and to defend the economic, social, and political achievements of the revolution! These measures are compounded by arbitrary dismissals that have provoked the bank employees' rightful protests. [Shouts heard in the background]

For the sake of our children, for Nicaragua's future, we will continue to defend the revolutionary achievements! [applause and shouts] All the actions carried out by the new government are creating a situation of instability, so the FSLN demands the immediate revision of those measures! [Shouts heard in the background] Today, 1 May 1990, the FSLN National Directorate urges all Nicaraguans to mobilize at national level to disarm the

contras and wage a battle for peace—which we must pledge to carry out to the last man!

Mothers cry out for peace; children cry out for peace; peasants cry out for peace; the people who are tired of war cry out for peace. The people want peace; the people demand peace, and the people will achieve peace. [applause]

On this 1 May, with our raised fists, the FSLN National Directorate reaffirms its commitment to always be among the working people; on the streets, neighborhoods; in the rural areas; and in the mountains. Always forward with the front in the defense of the interests of the nation and the people. On this 1 May, the National Directorate swears fidelity to this Nicaragua that is overflowing with love in the defense of justice, freedom, democracy, sovereignty, and peace. The National Directorate swears loyalty to Nicaragua, this free fatherland. [crowd shouts: "or death!"] Yes to the disarming of the contras; no to the UNO extremists; no to the Yankee government's extremists; no to war [crowd shouts: "No!"]; yes to peace [crowd shouts: "Yes!"]. Long live 1 May! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Long live the Nicaraguan workers! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Long live the workers of the world! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Long live the heroes and martyrs! [crowd shouts: "Viva!"] Sandino lives! Sandino lives! Sandino lives! FSLN National Directorate, Free fatherland or death! From somewhere in Nicaragua, 1 May 1990.

Borge Comments on Chamorro Inauguration

FL0105231590 Havana Tele Rebelde Network
in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 May 90

[Interview with Commander Tomas Borge, former interior minister, by Ricardo Muro in Managua; date not given—monitored in progress]

[Text] [Borge]... the size of the Nicaraguan Army will have to be reduced, although its basic structures will have to be maintained. Only the number of weapons and troops should be reduced. Thus, this is a very complex situation. The future of the counterrevolution is not easily predictable.

[Muro] Let us suppose there is no contra disarmament because the current government maintains its firm decision not to give the contras a quota of power in the government. What would happen in that case?

[Borge] There would be no other choice but an armed confrontation. The current government—and the Sandinist Front—would supposedly call on the entire nation [four-second break in reception].

[Muro] Commander, some Nicaraguan [words indistinct] think that [16-second break in reception].

[Borge]... we do not know for sure what may happen. Unforeseen situations may arise as has been the case in many other countries in the world, but for the time being we are determined to contribute to the maintenance of

stability in Nicaragua and to contribute to the maintenance of this government during the six years it is scheduled to govern Nicaragua in accordance with the law.

We will contribute to preventing a confrontation that may turn Nicaragua into a lake of blood. However, I believe that because of the independence and internal unity of the Sandinist Front and the unity of the Sandinist National Directorate, which will be an organic unity, there will be spontaneous and perhaps uncontrollable expressions of popular discontent.

[Muro] Commander, I would like you to comment on the 25 April presidential inauguration.

[Borge] I believe it was a tropical phenomenon surrounded by a certain contaminating air coming from Miami. When Daniel asked: Are there any Somozists here? There were people who raised their hands. I was looking at them. There were angry women shouting: We are Somozists. In other words, we are now experiencing such a complex moment in Nicaragua that there are people who are not ashamed of admitting that they were accomplices in crimes, or full-fledged criminals, or accomplices of thieves, or thieves. That shame has now disappeared almost by magic; a few months ago no one dared say openly, at least not in front of us, that they were Somozists, or in other words, that they were thieves or criminals. But that happened during the presidential inauguration.

It was a presidential inauguration different from all those we have seen before. It is a little bit difficult to describe it. I think that Daniel, who arrived at the main stand carrying one of his daughters, gave a very human touch to the ceremony. Then we saw Mrs. Chamorro, who appeared at the stadium surrounded by a sort of artificial aura. She was all dressed in white and protected by Sandinist policemen to prevent the aggressive actions that in fact took place—although they were not too serious—at the rows where the Sandinist supporters were sitting.

When Chamorro arrived at the main stand, she shook the hands of some of the people who were there—people who were simply standing in the area by which she had to pass. She gave me a kiss and then headed to the podium where she met with that Kafka character, Mrs. Myriam Arguello. The truth is Mrs. Arguello does look like a character from a Fellini movie. Mrs. Arguello was dying to place the presidential sash on Mrs. Chamorro. I believe Daniel placed the sash on the wrong side. Perhaps he should have left it that way. But he was kind enough to place the sash the right way, although I think that instead of looking at the sky, the Nicaraguan volcanoes were looking at Mrs. Chamorro's feet.

After the long and unexpected sermon by Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo, we listened to Daniel's speech, which was very clever and appropriate for the occasion. Then we listened to Mrs. Chamorro's speech, which was slightly unintelligible. At the end, a few nuns led a group

of children who sang a well-known Nicaraguan song called: Long Live Battered Leon [Viva Leon Jodido], but because children are innocent and pure and in this case were led by nuns, they did not say Long Live Battered Leon, but Long Live Flowery Leon [Viva Leon Florido].

[Muro] Thank you for your statements to Cuban television, Commander Borge.

'Contra' Members Contradict Commanders' Statements

PA0205012490 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
29 Apr 90 pp 1, 4

[Report by Martha M. Gonzalez]

[Text] San Rafael del Norte—All the contras who were in the San Rafael del Norte area moved to the 1st Security Zone once the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] commanders gave them transportation facilities and coordinated their travel through the town. There are still many contras in the demilitarized zone of Yali who have not entered the security zone.

Although it is estimated that there are 3,000 contras concentrated in the 1st Security Zone, not one of them has handed over his weapons yet; they are maintaining a position of rebellion and are violating the treaties they themselves signed. They are conditioning their disarmament to the dismantling of the constitutional Nicaraguan army. Contra leader Max Rodriguez, alias "Wilmer," who represents the contra's General Staff in the 1st Security Zone and participated in the negotiations in Managua, told BARRICADA: "When we signed the agreements, we did not set any conditions or discuss the topic of the EPS, because Mrs. Chamorro did not have any security then."

Rodriguez added that the contras will not disarm until they negotiate with the president. "We already have a list of demands, which I believe are acceptable. However, if Mrs. Chamorro does not accept them, we will remain here in the mountains. There is no sense in war; we want peace. I would regret it if we had to resume our military actions," he said.

The contra leader said that they cannot force their troops to lay down their weapons. "If they are not willing, we cannot force them, even though we are their leaders, because they feel that there must be a climate of confidence," he added.

However, contra commandos contradict the statements of the leaders of the self-styled resistance. A commando who identified himself as "Managua" said: "This war has been a great nightmare. We know that agreements were signed and that the disarmament was to begin on 25 April; however, our chiefs have not given us the order. Just being alive is enough for me. I want to work," he said.

Other contras identified as "Bolivar," "Wagner," and "Wilmer" expressed themselves similarly. They said:

"We will not dismantle unless Commander 'Franklin' tells us to. You know that military men must obey the orders of their superiors."

Contra Max Rodriguez contradicted a statement by contra adviser Bernardo Batanco, who reported that 2,000 contras had entered the security zone and that another group of the same size would follow. He said: "We have 6,000 men here, I am the military commander, and the advisor's statement was an assumption." However, CIAV [International Commission of Support and Verification] observers estimated that there are 3,000 men in that area.

The contras who in the past few days created tension between the population and EPS troops in San Rafael del Norte, a demilitarized zone, all moved to the security zone. The last 120 were transported in four EPS "Zil" trucks requested by contra Jaime Zeledon Benavides, better known as "Bolívar," who said that his troops were "tired" and had to reach the security zone.

The military chief in San Rafael del Norte granted the request to show flexibility as a gesture of generosity. The transfer was coordinated between the EPS, ONUCA [UN Observer Group in Central America], the OAS, and Ibrahim Cano, a representative of UNO's [National Opposition Union] Political Council.

The contras traveled in the "Zil" trucks from Wiscanal near La Concordia to the entrance to San Rafael del Norte. From there, they walked across the town's main street as the townspeople watched in disbelief. Then they boarded the vehicles again and continued along the road for 17 more kilometers.

Lieutenant Colonel Balvin, Major Daniel Pozo, Max Rodriguez, and Dr. Winston Betanco, who represent the ONUCA, the EPS, the contras, and Cardinal Obando y Bravo, respectively, went to San Rafael del Norte to verify whether the contras had moved out and found a normal situation.

The delegation spoke with the townspeople of Yali. Afterward they went to La Rica settlement, and along the way they saw many heavily armed contras standing by the side of the road. Indiscriminately butchered cattle could be seen at different places along the way.

At La Rica settlement, the contras caused an incident. They wrecked the health center and burned the cooperative's papers. At night they fired some shots, alarming the peasants, who are unarmed and frightened because they have received several threats.

Maj. Daniel Pozo, EPS delegate at the 1st security zone, urged the peasants to watch for any problems and asked them not to sell or drink liquor in that area. He also told them they will not lose the lands the revolution gave them, but, in order for them to produce, the war must end and there must be real peace and reconciliation.

Speaking before the peasants and contras settled in La Rica, self-named Commander Wilmer said that those

incidents sparked mistrust among the population. "No one can cause problems here. We will correct those things that happened, be confident. It is no time to promote hatred."

The very frightened peasants did not dare to denounce in public what had happened in La Rica. They just said: "We do not want more war. We want to work in peace, and we want the signed agreements to be respected."

CIAV Coordinator Says 'Contras' Receiving Food

*PA0205001390 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1200 GMT 30 Apr 90*

[Text] CIAV [International Commission of Support and Verification] Coordinator Dr. Santigao Murray has said that contra leader Israel Galeano, otherwise known as Commander Franklin, lied when he said that the CIAV was not supplying his troops with food and other necessities. Murray clarified that CIAV presently attends to some 11,000 contras in Security Zones 1 and 5.

[Begin recording] [Murray] A 10-year problem cannot be resolved in one or two weeks. The population should remain calm, and this applies not only to the general population, but also to the leaders on both sides.

[Unidentified reporter] Dr. Murray, the contras say they are not receiving food from the CIAV and there are agreements covering this.

[Murray] We just started receiving the first food supplies on 25 April, and on 26 April we began feeding all the Nicaraguan Resistance members who asked for it.

[Reporter] How many commandos have requested food?

[Murray] We cannot feed each and every commando. That is logistically impossible.

[Reporter] Could you tell us how many you are feeding?

[Murray] Today we are feeding some 3,000 commandos in Zone 5. I understand that tomorrow there will be an additional 3,000 commandos there who have requested food, and fewer in other zones. [end recording]

Central Bank Manager Comments on Bank, Economy

*PA0105224190 Managua Radio Corporacion
in Spanish 2325 GMT 30 Apr 90*

[Statement by Francisco Mayorga, manager of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, in Managua on 30 April—recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...there were only \$3 million in cash reserves in the bank. A certain amount was available in checking accounts abroad, most of which have already been earmarked for payments that should have already been made. We proceeded at once to take the necessary measures to increase our liquidity in foreign currency.

We are also taking the necessary steps to establish international reserves so we can effectively apply the exchange policy.

When we assumed office, we found the country's economy in a truly chaotic situation. A number of payments that should have been made to exporters are still pending. We are trying to attend to these problems immediately. A number of disbursements should have been made to ensure the crops. We are doing everything necessary to make sure that the agricultural cycle can progress in accordance with the enthusiasm currently prevailing among the country's farmers in this new climate of confidence that the government of Violeta Barrios de Chamorro has brought to the country's productive sectors.

We have found, however, that the previous government had somehow increased the number of bills and coins in circulation from 3.140 billion cordobas, excuse me, from 3.140146 trillion cordobas to 3.908919 trillion cordobas between February and March. From 31 March to 26 April, the issuance of bills and coins had increased from 3.900 trillion to 5.683 trillion cordobas.

In other words, it had practically doubled. In recent weeks, as compared to earlier in 1990, the level of circulating money greatly increased. These increases were similar to the increases late in 1988 when the hyperinflation occurred.

Panama

Government Denies Rumors of Coup Attempt

PA0205045490 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
0425 GMT 2 May 90

[Text] Panama City, 1 May (ACAN-EFE)—Panamanian Government spokesmen denied tonight that there was a coup attempt today, as suggested by local radio stations in light of an unusual display of uniformed and plain-clothes armed men near the Palace of the Herons, the seat of the Presidency.

One of the spokesmen told ACAN-EFE that the situation is "absolutely normal" in Panama City and the rest of the country, and emphasized that rumors to that effect are unfounded.

The display of armed men around the Presidency was attributed to a decision made by an official who had received reports, which were not confirmed, that inmates had escaped from the El Renacer Jail on the outskirts of Panama City, where the military men of the regime toppled by the U.S. invasion in December are detained.

According to official sources, Panamanian Vice Presidents Ricardo Arias and Guillermo Ford are meeting tonight and are in telephone contact with President Guillermo Endara, who is in the United States.

The contact had been planned beforehand to discuss the results of the trip of the president, who met with his U.S. colleague George Bush yesterday, and had nothing to do with the false alarm created by the display of armed men near the Palace of the Herons, the spokesmen added.

Endara Cited on Meeting With Quayle, Coalition

PA0205041290 Panama City Telemetro Television
in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 May 90

["Special" report on President Guillermo Endara's visit to the United States by Bosco Vallarino]

[Text] Washington, D.C. was covered with fog this morning on the last day of President Guillermo Endara's visit. Vice President Danforth Quayle invited President Endara for a private breakfast in his residence at the National Observatory.

According to President Endara, the breakfast was to explain to the Panamanian delegation the reasons for the delay in sending the aid, and to learn the new Panamanian Government's position on the struggle against drugs and money laundering.

[Begin recording] [Vallarino] Mr. President, how was the breakfast with Vice President Quayle?

[Endara] Fine, excellent. It was an excellent group, highly interested in Panama and in helping our country.

[Vallarino] Mr President, did you discuss the defense of the canal now that Panama will not have an army?

[Endara] No, we did not discuss that subject. Remember that the defense of the canal lies in its neutrality. [end recording]

President Endara gave a news conference at the National Press Club where his speech was applauded by those present. He said that we want to eliminate any possibility of a return to the tyranny of drugs and dirty money with its sequel of moral corrosion and social degradation. For that reason, we have allied ourselves with the United States in this international struggle against drugs, and will continue working to make that alliance stronger and more effective.

On national issues, President Endara made an exclusive statement for the "Telemetro Reports" newscast.

[Begin recording] [Vallarino] Mr President, now that you have secured your political roof with the registration of your party, are you considering making any Cabinet changes to improve the government team?

[Endara] The coalition of parties includes the Arnulfistas. There is no need to make any Cabinet changes, as it is a very good Cabinet, a working Cabinet. The political roof belongs to all the Arnulfistas and to the Panamanian people. It is really great to feel supported by such generous people as the Arnulfistas.

[Vallarino] Mr. President, there are problems in Panama. Magistrate Marchosky maintains a different criterion regarding who should scrutinize some documents found in General Noriega's home. Who do you think is right?

[Endara] I support the minister of government and justice 100 percent. My position on that point has been very well clarified in Panama. [end recording]

At the conclusion of President Endara's visit to Washington, we have learned that the Senate decided to postpone the great battle over the controversial clause on abortion, permitting the bill to go to conference and then return to both chambers, where GOP congressmen will have to convince the Democrats to eliminate the controversial clause. Otherwise, President Bush could veto the law, which for Panama would mean a delay of one to three weeks before the promised aid is received.

PTJ Chief Denies Involvement in Justines' Case

PA0105230690 Panama City CRITICA LIBRE
in Spanish 30 Apr 90 pp 1, 34

[Report by Florencio Galvez F.]

[Text] PTJ [Judicial Technical Police] Chief Captain Leslie Loaiza announced yesterday over KW Continente that mafia members had threatened his life to prevent him from satisfactorily resolving the bloody murder of the child Melquiades Rodriguez. Loaiza said this after denying Dr. Rodrigo Miranda Morales' allegations that he was linked to the child's murder.

Loaiza said that the criminals have already been arrested, but other possible masterminds "have tried every conceivable trick to prevent me from solving this case. My life and my family have been in danger."

The PTJ chief said that this case is not a common one and that the details could not be disclosed "because I know the tentacles involved in this, but I want the people to know that I shall give my blood for them."

Inspector Loaiza said that people have "tried to intimidate me, using all possible arguments and lies and adding inside and outside pressure to prevent the case from being solved."

The PTJ chief said he feels respect for Dr. Rodrigo Miranda Morales, recently appointed by the Justice Department as special prosecutor to investigate everything to do with the Spadafora case.

"I have not had the pleasure of meeting him personally, but I remember him from 1971 when he was defending Mr. Simon Montes, condemned for his involvement in the "girl in the refrigerator" case, a homicide committed in Chiriqui," Leslie Loaiza added.

The PTJ chief said that all the puzzle pieces were complete, "at least what the people want—the actual

murderers—because I will track down the masterminds. Let them intimidate me, because that gives me the motivation to struggle."

Cancio Ciaci Tason, son of Captain Marcela Tason, who was General Manuel Antonio Noriega's private secretary, along with former Lieutenant Colonel Luis "Papo" Cordoba and a third person, have been blamed for the kidnapping and subsequent murder of Melquiades Rodriguez, the grandson of former Colonel Marcos Justines.

Rodriguez was kidnapped from his home at the Villa de las Fuentes neighborhood off the Tumba Muerto highway on 11 April.

Prosecutor Statements on Murder Case

PA0205030690 Panama City Circuito RPC Radio
in Spanish 0117 GMT 2 May 90

[Statement and news conference by special superior prosecutor Rodrigo Miranda Morales with Nunez Concepcion and other unidentified reporters at Miranda's residence in David, Chiriqui Province—live]

[Text] [Miranda] In my capacity as special superior prosecutor, I have received information from a very reliable and respectable person, whose identity I cannot reveal without his consent, that [Technical Judicial Police (PTJ) Director] Leslie Loaiza was involved in the murder of [former] Colonel Justines' grandson. Members of the PTJ, members of the Public Force [FP], civilians, and members of the defunct Panama Defense Forces [FDP] are also involved.

As you know, the day after I revealed this news, it was virtually confirmed by Government and Justice Minister Dr. Ricardo Arias Calderon, who admitted the involvement of PTJ, FP, and FDP members, but defended Mr. Leslie Loaiza. Overtaken by passion, Arias even described me as an irresponsible person, said that I had committed a crime, and described me with other adjectives of which everyone is aware.

The information I have received was confirmed by intelligence officers of the U.S. Southern Command who came to my home at noon to hand me a recording of the interrogation of a young man named Ulises Nunez, whose identity I am making public for the first time at this moment. This is why I make the government and justice minister and Leslie Loaiza responsible for anything that might happen to Ulises Nunez. Ulises Nunez is a key witness to the involvement of Leslie Loaiza in the murder of Justines' grandson.

I am a special superior prosecutor and, according to the law, I have jurisdiction throughout the Republic. I am aware of my responsibilities and duties and I know that a common citizen is summoned for interrogation only in the presence of an examining [instruccion] official and his secretary. The prosecutor general has summoned me to appear before a type of court martial that will include Leslie Loaiza, the accused; the government and justice

minister; a Noriega prosecutor, Luis Felipe Munoz; and the prosecutor general himself.

Given that this is not the proper way to interrogate anyone, much less a special prosecutor, I will not heed that summons. If necessary, I will resort to the Supreme Court of Justice by filing an amparo of constitutional guarantees, because this is not the way in which I should be interrogated, much less when people who could be involved in a crime are members of the interrogating team. If in addition to Leslie Loaiza, I determine that the government and justice minister is covering for criminals and murderers with his behavior, I will also officially file summary proceedings against him and turn the results over for consideration to the institution called to try him in keeping with the Constitution and the law.

There are many journalists here at my house who can corroborate that I am alone with my family. If the U.S. Southern Command decides to provide protection for me given the grave charges I am publicly making, I will gladly accept that protection. Right now I am defenseless and without the protection I should have been given the moment I assumed the responsibility of investigating Dr. Hugo Spadafora's murder. I have not received that protection.

In January, according to U.S. Intelligence, Col. Marcos Justines had a treasure of \$80 million. That treasure—we will call it that—consists of \$47 million withdrawn from the vaults of the National Bank and the rest obtained through drug trafficking. In January, someone broke into one of the hiding places kept by its custodian, Guadalupe Justines—daughter of Col. Justines and mother of the unfortunate child Melquiades Rodriguez Justines—and the money that was kept there was removed.

Since January, Leslie Loaiza has been involved in determining the whereabouts of the stolen money. That is

where the person I referred to as Ulises Nunez came into the scene. He is a taxi driver who ran errands for the Justines family and had the confidence of the family because he is married to one of the maids of the Justines family, Iris. Iris, Ulises Nunez' wife, is the sister of Etelvina, who is Leslie Loaiza's secretary.

[Nunez Concepcion] We are hearing a statement given by Dr. Rogelio Miranda, special prosecutor in the province of Chiriqui and at the national level.

[Miranda] You can judge if my statement is irresponsible, as I received the information from the intelligence service of a friendly government, and through a recording of a statement by Ulises Nunez during interrogation by members of U.S. Intelligence, during which he gave all the details concerning Leslie Loaiza's implication in the case.

[Reporter] In a statement for radio and television, Dr. Arias Calderon said that you should resign your post. What can you say about that?

[Miranda] Well, you may have noticed that I have not used any descriptive adjective to judge Ricardo Arias Calderon's attitude. The Panamanian people will judge. Since I do not accept his words, I will return the same words, exactly the same words he said to me. If he has any shame, he should resign.

[Reporter] Another important and interesting point. In addition to Hugo Spadafora's case, can you also investigate other cases?

[Miranda] Yes, the law was established not only to investigate Hugo Spadafora's murder, but other crimes of the dictatorship as well. It states that such will be done upon request or ex officio. In other words, if one the victims or a relative of the victims so requests, or if the attorney general so decides.

Brazil**Police Break Up International Cocaine Ring**

PY0105180690 Brasilia Radio Nacional
da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT
1 May 90

[Text] Federal Police have broken up an international drug ring that was operating between Colombia, Brazil, Suriname, and the Netherlands.

The operation was carried out with the support of Netherlands and FRG narcotics agents.

Two Colombians, two Dutchmen, and Brazilian Lawyer (Luis Carlos de Lima Neares) were arrested in Amsterdam and 140 kg of cocaine was seized.

The drug was loaded in three containers of cocoa on a cargo plane in Belem, Brazil, with Amsterdam as its destination.

Five ghost enterprises in Belem have been dismantled. They are: the (Linche) construction enterprise; the (Solimoes, Amazonia), and (Rio Negro) distributing enterprises; and the (Amazonia) tourist agency.

In Sao Paulo police seized 12 kg of pure cocaine in a house located in the (Parelelhos) neighborhood, in the southern sector of the city.

Two Brazilians and a Bolivian woman were arrested. The drug had been purchased in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

More on Cocaine Operation

PY0105184490 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo
Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 1 May 90

[Text] Para State Federal Police personnel have begun an investigation into the international cocaine-trafficking route that has been operating in the Amazon region for one year.

The drug traffickers have been operating in the region for one year now and the Federal Police believe that the cocaine comes from Leticia, Colombia in the form of paste and is then refined in Manaus, Amazonas State, or in Santarem, Para State.

The latest cargo of cocaine was shipped inside sacks of cocoa. It was loaded onto a small boat and sent to Paramaribo, Suriname, and then on to (?Amsterdam), the Netherlands.

Para State Federal Police discovered three small planes some 10 km from Santarem. Two of them were discovered on a ranch owned by (Luis Carlos Linares), one of the Brazilians who is under arrest in the Netherlands charged with cocaine trafficking.

Is it believed that the drug was transported from Leticia to Para State by plane?

[Begin unidentified police officer recording] No, we cannot confirm that. We have only just discovered the planes and they are now being thoroughly checked. I believe that by 3 May we will have the names of their owners and the investigation will continue. [end recording]

Colombia**Workers Party Candidate Goes Into Hiding**

PA0105224490 Paris AFP in Spanish 2128 GMT
1 May 90

[Text] Bogota, 1 May (AFP)—Luis Carlos Valencia, presidential candidate for the Socialist Workers Party, went into hiding today arguing that his life is threatened, according to a message that he sent to Interior Minister Horacio Serpa.

"I will not show up for any of the events planned by my party, nor will I be able to talk freely with the workers as I did during my campaign," says the message that Valencia addressed to Serpa today.

Valencia is one of the 13 candidates who will run for the Presidency on 27 May.

Despite the strict security measures around the candidates and President Virgilio Barco's promise of "electoral guarantees," three presidential candidates, the Liberal Party's Luis Carlos Galan and leftists Bernardo Jaramillo Ossa and Carlos Pizarro, have been assassinated in the past few months.

The government has not yet made any statement on Valencia's decision. According to the polls, Valencia stands no chance of winning.

CNG Critical of Government Peace Process

PA0105235590 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional
in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Apr 90

[Text] Bogota—While the EPL [Popular Liberation Army] has reiterated its willingness to demobilize and join civilian life, the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNG] has criticized the government's peace process and the work being done by Rafael Pardo Rueda, presidential adviser for peace and rehabilitation.

In a letter addressed to Pardo Rueda, the CNG accused the government of playing a double role in the reconciliation process because, at the same time that it is asking the rebels to show a determination and desire for peace, it is also increasing its military operations. In addition, the CNG, which is an organization formed by the main rebel groups in the country, criticized the poor results achieved by the Commission of Notables during the peace talks to verify the political will of the subversive organizations.

Regarding the agreements reached with the M-19 [19 April Movement], the CNG said that the government's peace initiative was aimed at a disbanded and defeated guerrilla group. Therefore, the country should not be encouraged by the results of those negotiations.

Paraguay

Popular Democratic Party Created; Board Elected

PY3004222290 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish
30 Apr 90 p 5

[Summary] The Popular Democratic Party [Partido Democratico Popular—PDP] was created yesterday following two days of meetings, and Victor Bareiro was elected its president. One of the party's immediate tasks will be the struggle to obtain land for peasants. The other members of the party's executive board are: Maria Luisa Duarte, vice president; Cayo Benitez, secretary general; Jorge Querey, organization secretary; Hugo Richer, public relations secretary; Cayetano Quatrosqui, press secretary; Ramon Martinez, secretary of education; and Oscar Orue, secretary of finance. A National Council made up of 17 members and six alternate members was also created.

Uruguay

Defense Ministry Denies Alleged Army Discontent

PY0105221290 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish
25 Apr 90 p 7

[Text] The National Defense Ministry has denied the existence of "alleged discontent in the Army, attributed to the low salaries of auxiliary personnel," as reported by two publications, but not EL DIA.

"In view of reports published by two media sources on 24 April 1990, this state secretariat hereby informs the public of the following points:

"1. that the executive branch is not considering any proposal to incorporate the military retirement and pension service into the National Security Bank.

"2. that the reports regarding alleged discontent in the Army, attributed to the low salaries of auxiliary personnel, are hereby absolutely denied.

"3. that the president of the Republic, the national defense minister, and the Armed Forces commanders in chief have steadily and repeatedly voiced their intention of increasing the aforementioned salaries.

"4. that the information mentioned in point 2—which is totally groundless—seeks to create an atmosphere of democratic destabilization and deserves the most categorical rejection by the executive branch."

\$20-Million IDB Loan for Municipal Development

PY0105182290 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish
0000 GMT 1 May 90

[Excerpt] The International Development Bank [IDB] this afternoon confirmed that Uruguay has been granted a loan for \$20 million for the development of rural municipalities. The IDB mission that arrived in Uruguay today met with Transportation and Public Works Minister Wilson Elso Goni and with the chairman of the Council of Mayors. [passage omitted]

Venezuela

Perez: OAS 'Inefficient,' Cuba Should Return

PA0105151890 Caracas Venezolana de Television
Canal 8 in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Apr 90

[Text] President Carlos Andres Perez described the OAS as an inefficient institution that must be reformed. At a special OAS session, Perez suggested that Cuba should return to the inter-American system since it is part of Latin America. He also urged financial institutions to provide the country with the necessary resources to repurchase its debt. The special session of the Permanent OAS Council began with a speech delivered by Venezuelan Ambassador Edilberto Moreno, president of the Permanent Council, who pointed out that it will only be possible to find specific solutions for cooperation programs in our continental struggle if there is agreement and consensus among all member countries.

Ambassador Moreno then gave the floor to Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, who directly and specifically expressed Venezuela's concern for the present and future of the OAS, which in his words is covered by a thick crust of outdated traditionalism.

President Perez also said that the expansion of democracy in Latin American countries offers an opportunity to revise the OAS and close the gap between the U.S. and Latin American concepts of peace and security.

In other words, President Perez called for a deep reflection on the role and responsibility of the organization, which he described as inefficient and inoperative, citing as examples recent omissions and silence in such cases as Haiti, Panama, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and the breach between the United States and Cuba.

[Begin Perez recording, in progress] ...an active, conscious, imaginative OAS assuming responsibility for the peaceful solution of conflicts would replace the passive, slow, indifferent OAS that confirms its impotence by its own rhetoric, and which, in the name of nonintervention, has tolerated all the violations of its democratic principles, including nonintervention itself.

Besides the policy on solving conflicts, new challenges of our times call for the creation of mechanisms for cooperation. Economic integration as well as drug and environmental problems have assumed such continental dimensions and importance that we are forced to redefine security problems and the mechanisms to protect it. [end recording]

Afterward, President Perez and the Venezuelan delegation placed a floral wreath before the statue of our Liberator Simon Bolivar.

As we had announced yesterday, President Perez had an important meeting today with the presidents of the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, and with the IMF director-manager. The meeting took place privately at Blair House, where President Perez is staying in Washington. The importance of this meeting is obvious because it was held with multinational organizations that are giving our country financial aid for expansion projects, and to achieve, among other things, the objective of reducing our foreign debt.

The official inauguration of the new Venezuelan Embassy in Washington was also on the presidential agenda. President Perez toured each one of the operational offices.

Also among the multiple activities carried out by President Perez was the signing of a cooperation agreement between the Fulbright educational exchange program of the U.S. Information and Cultural Service and the Gran Mariscal Foundation of Ayacucho.

After signing that agreement, President Perez granted a news conference at the embassy during which he discussed the main topics and priorities of the presidential tour.

In this manner, President Perez has ended his visit to Washington. He will now travel to New York where he will carry out various activities, including a very important meeting with bankers who are members of the committee negotiating Venezuela's foreign debt.

President Perez will also visit the Council of the Americas, where he will meet with prominent U.S. investors and political personalities.

Suriname

Vice President Returns From U.S. After Surgery

*FL2704191690 Paramaribo International Service
in English 1730 GMT 27 Apr 90*

[Text] Vice President Henck Arron this morning returned to Suriname after some (?five) weeks in the United States of North America where he received medical attention. The vice president underwent a heart operation in the United States. Government spokesman [name indistinct] told our newsroom this morning that the vice president is in good health and [words indistinct] Henck Arron [words indistinct] National Party of Suriname which is a partner in the government coalition.

National Assembly Strips Army of Police Powers

*FL0105120090 Bonaire Trans World Radio
in English 1130 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] Suriname's National Assembly has voted by a nearly six-to-one margin to strip the army of its police powers. Since 1980, the Surinamese Army has had the right to conduct criminal investigations and arrest civilians. Early this month, the civilian government introduced a bill to end this practice. The bill limits such powers to the country's police.

Civil Service Unions Withdraw From Dialogue

*FL0105181990 Paramaribo International Service
in English 1730 GMT 1 May 90*

[Text] The representatives of the Civil Service Organization in the Council of Trade Union Federations in Suriname [words indistinct] have been ordered not to participate any further in the national dialogue. This decision was taken yesterday by member unions of the Civil Service Organization during a meeting with the CLO [expansion unknown] executive council. The member unions are of the opinion that the government is using the national dialogue to meet their own political (?gains).

The national dialogue, which includes 14 social organizations and is aimed at finding a solution to the national crisis, began in November last year under the chairmanship of President Ramsewak Shankar. The national dialogue was an initiative of the Council of Trade Union Federations in Suriname, of which the CLO is an affiliate. The member unions of the CLO, however, find that the problems in the country have multiplied since the national dialogue began, and will therefore take no further part in it.